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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

VOLUME 28

LONDON:

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1971

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13 AUG 1971

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10th August 1971

THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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1971

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Assistant Secretary: Dr. W. E. CHINA (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.*) (21 May 1962)

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13 AUG 1971

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 28, Part 1/2 (pp. 1–64, 1 pl.) 10th August 1971

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Emendation to LEIOPELMATIDAE of LIOPELMATINA Mivart, 1869 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1936

(2) Suppression of *Papilio actaeon* Fabricius, 1775 (Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1937

(3) Emendation to CASSIDAE of CASSIDIDAE Latreille, 1825 (Gastropoda) and to HARPETIDAE of HARPIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847 (Trilobita) Z.N.(S.) 1938

(4) Grant of precedence to CYMATIIDAE Iredale, 1913, over RANELLIDAE Gray, 1854, PERSONINAE Gray, 1854, LOTORIIDAE Harris, 1897, LAMPUSIDAE Cossman, 1901, SEPTIDAE Dall, 1904, AQUILLIDAE Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1904, and NYCTILOCHIDAE Dall, 1912 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1939

(5) Designation of a type-species for *Pleuroacanthites* Canavari, 1883 (Cephalopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1940

(6) Suppression of *Clinus aculeatus* Reinhardt, 1837 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1941

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7,
England
May 1971

MARGARET DOYLE
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1969

The audited Accounts and Balance Sheet are submitted herewith.

On the Income side receipts from the sale of publications are less by some £300 due to the reduced subscription price but the number of subscribers to the Bulletin has increased by 2 and totals 336. As anticipated sales of the Code have fallen but 300 copies were sold during the year. On the other hand Bank Interest has produced £80 more than last year.

On the Expenditure side salaries have increased but the increase has been met from a special fund earmarked for this purpose. The cost of printing the Bulletin is virtually unchanged from that of last year.

As a result of the year's works there is an excess of income £200 less than that of 1968 but there is an increase in Revenue Reserves of £450.

There has been no change in the investments during the year.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR

Incorporated under the Companies

BALANCE SHEET—

1968 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Revenue Reserves—		
	10,000	General Reserve	10,000 0 0	
	2,318	"Official List" Suspense Account (per separate account)	2,421 4 1	
	8,622	Income and Expenditure Account (per separate account)	8,973 7 5	
20,940				21,394 11 6
		Special Donation unappropriated—		
252		Balance at 31st December, 1968		— — —
		Current Liabilities—		
	1,362	Sundry Creditors	402 10 0	
	860	Subscriptions to Publications received in advance ..	586 16 6	
2,222				989 6 6
£23,414				£22,383 18

REPORT O

In our opinion the above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure account give a true and fa with the Companies Acts, 1948 and 1967.

FINSBURY CIRCUS HOUSE,
BLOMFIELD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.2.
23rd March, 1970

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Act, 1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

31st December, 1969

1968 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Fixed Assets—		
		Office Equipment—		
	1,211	Book value at 1st July, 1948 and additions since at cost	1,285 10 7	
	797	*Less:* Depreciation and amount written off	845 10 6	
414				440 0 1
		Investments at cost—		
	14,176	£18,070 3½% Treasury Stock 1977/80	14,176 0 1	
		(£12,468) (Market value at date £11,564)		
	3,000	County Borough of Preston Temporary Loan	3,000 0 0	
17,176				17,176 0 1
		Current Assets		
	208	Amounts due for Publications	541 12 8	
	—	Proportion of Staff Salary recoverable	252 12 6	
	169	Income Tax recoverable ..	38 13 5	
	51	Selective Employment Tax recoverable	24 0 0	
	428		856 18 7	
	5,396	Balances at Bank and Cash in Hand	3,910 19 3	
5,824				4,767 17 10

(NOTE: The Stock of Publications has not been valued)

FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN } Members of the Committee
N. D. RILEY } of Management

£23,414	£23,383 18 0

THE AUDITORS

iew of the state of affairs at 31st December, 1969 and of the result for the year ended on that date and comply

W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Income and Expenditure Account for

1968 £	£	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Administration Expenses—		
	3,756	Salaries, National Insurance etc.	4,095 6 11	
	1,681	Office Expenses	1,000 10 6	
	53	Audit fee	52 10 0	
	5,490		5,148 7 5	
	50	*Less*: Proportion allocated to "Official List"	50 0 0	
5,440				5,098 7 5
46		Depreciation of Office Equipment		49 0 0
		Printing and Distribution of Publications—		
1,465		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature		1,467 11 4
6,951				6,614 18 9
		Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the		
575		year, carried down		351 14 7
£7,526				£6,966 13 4
8,621		Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet		8,973 7 5
£8,621				£8,973 7 5

"Official List"

for the year ended

1968 £		£ s. d.
50	Proportion of Administration Expenses	50 0 0
2,318	Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	2,421 4 1
£2,368		£2,471 4 1

he year ended 31st December, 1969

1968 £	£	INCOME	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Sales of Publications—		
596		International Code	326 16 9	
325		Opinions and Declarations	331 10 1	
5,161		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	4,783 19 8	
6,082	———		———	5,442 6 6
15		Donations		15 5 8
820		Interest Received on Investments (gross)		819 19 0
195		Interest on bank deposit		271 0 7
414		Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per International Union of Biological Sciences		418 1 7
£7,526				£6,966 13 4
8,046		Balance brought forward from 1968		8,621 12 10
575		Balance brought down		351 14 7
£8,621				£8,973 7 5

Suspense Account

31st December, 1969

1967 £		£ s. d.
2,048	Balance brought forward from 1968	2,318 5 0
320	Sales of Publications	152 19 1
£2,368		£2,471 4 1

NOTE ON "ARTICLE 23 (b)"

The following letter was addressed to the Acting President of the Commission by Dr. K. H. Voous, Secretary of the XV International Ornithological Congress (The Hague, 1970).

Commissioned by the International Ornithological Committee during its meeting on 5 September at The Hague, and on behalf of the XVth International Ornithological Congress I am expressing below two wishes in view of our concern for the stabilization of the nomenclature of birds to be put forward to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. These wishes were felt very vividly among all members present and I must state, in order to give a trustworthy report of the discussions, that some members of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature were inclined to go still further in their request as to the second point raised below, but ultimately the conclusions were reached unanimously and I was requested to pass on the following motions to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature which will also be published in the Proceedings of the activities of the XVth International Ornithological Congress:

1. To express to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature the support by the International Ornithological Congress of Article 23b of the International Code (the fifty year statute of limitations), and to urge prompt publication of the clarifying Declaration adopted in November, 1969, by the International Commission.
2. To recommend to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in an effort to accelerate non-controversial decisions relating to avian nomenclature, that applications solely affecting birds, and not involving broad questions of policy or Code interpretation, be referred by the Commission to a subcommittee or special committee of ornithologists (consisting of those members of the Commission who are ornithologists plus the members of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress) for prompt report and decision, subject to ratification by the International Commission and the reserved reviewing power of the International Commission to modify, reject or replace the decision of the ornithological subcommittee.

ARGIOPE AUDOUIN, 1826 (ARACHNIDA, ARANEA): SUPPORT AND COMMENT. Z.N.(S.) 1798

By C. F. Cowan

1. I strongly support the proposal to preserve, under the plenary powers, the name *Argiope* Audouin, 1826 (emend. Thorell, 1896), submitted by Dr. Herbert W. Levi. It is desirable in the cause of stability not only in Arachnida but also in Brachiopoda.

2. First, some misunderstandings and errors must be noted. Audouin, 1826: 121–126 described under the heading, in the customary paired French vernacular and zoological names, "Genre *ARGYOPE*, ARGYOPE", and three species. In 1827: 328, 331, 334, 335 he republished them, but with the generic heading "Genre ARGYOPE, *ARGIOPE*," copied in the Index (: 466). Of these, the former was the vernacular and the latter zoological, as exemplified more clearly in the following genus, "Genre ÉPÉIRE, *EPEIRA*" (: 336). In the couplets for the species names it was the former which was zoological, e.g. "*Argyope sericea*, Argyope satinée." The spelling "*Argiope*" was here clearly a *lapsus*, repeated in the Index.

3. Latreille, in Cuvier, 1829 (Levi's reference should cite volume **5:** xxiii, 548), again used paired names. In discussing ARACHNIDA, les Arachnides he mentioned "Argyope, [les] Argyopes". The latter was merely the French vernacular plural, not an emendation. In his classified Index (: xxiii), Latreille properly gave only *Argyope*.

4. Agassiz nowhere introduced the name "*Argiopes*". In 1846, *Nomencl. Zool.* (Arachnidae): 2 and in "1846" [1847], *Nomencl. Zool.* (Index Univ.) (4°): 33, (repeated in the 1848 (8°) edition), he cited "*Argyopes*" each time, following Latreille's misleading text.

5. Thus *Argyopes* Latreille, 1829 was not a zoological name but a vernacular one; "*Argyopes* Latreille" Agassiz, 1846 was a lapsus tantamount to an incorrect spelling; and "*Argiopes* Agassiz "Levi, 1970 is an incorrect spelling.

6. In Brachiopoda, the generic name *Argiope* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842, although always considered as preoccupied in Arachnida, is technically perfectly valid. It was obscurely proposed and at first overlooked. By the time it was noticed, Thorell's emendation of 1869 had been adopted. Meanwhile for the same Brachiopod genus the name *Megathiris* d'Orbigny, 1847 had been introduced, and it has been universally employed ever since. Unless and until *Argiope* (emend. Thorell, 1869) Audouin, 1826 is validated, *Argiope* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842 technically invalidates its junior synonym *Megathiris* d'Orbigny, 1847; a name in continuous use for over 123 years.

7. In the interests of stability and universality, and to preserve the two long-accepted names *Argiope* Audouin, 1826 (an emendation) and *Megathiris* d'Orbigny, 1847 (a junior synonym) in their accustomed meanings, it is urgently recommended that action be taken;

(1) under the plenary powers, to validate *Argiope* Audouin, 1826 (emend. Thorell, 1869);

(2) to place it on the Official List of Generic Names;

(3) to place its type-species on the Official List of Specific Names, with the particulars as requested by Dr. Levi, 1970; and

(4) to place the generic name *Argyope* Audouin, 1826 and such of the other Arachnida names given in paragraph 5 above as they consider necessary, together with the generic name *Argiope* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1824 (Brachiopoda), on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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COMMENTS ON THE APPLICATION TO USE THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE THE TYPE-SPECIES OF *ACANTHOPLEUROCERAS* HYATT, 1900 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA). Z.N.(S.) 1909

By M. K. Howarth (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

1. I wish to support the application (Getty, 1970, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 105–109) for the use of the plenary powers to designate *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844 (*non Turrilites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1843) as type-species of *Acanthopleuroceras* Hyatt, 1900. *A. valdani* has always been considered to be the characteristic species of *Acanthopleuroceras*, it is the index-species of a subzone of the Ibex Zone, and to interpret the genus according to either of the other two originally included species would cause confusion and unnecessary change in ammonite systematics and Liassic zonal nomenclature. Designation of *A. valdani* as the type-species will stabilize *Acanthopleuroceras* according to customary usage.

2. While supporting the general theme of the application, I wish to oppose the use of the replacement name *Ammonites binotatus* Oppel (1862 : 133) as the specific name for the type-species of *Acanthopleuroceras*. In the original application *A. binotatus* was used because, following Art. 59(c) of the Code, a secondary homonym cannot be revived if it was originally rejected and replaced before 1961. The two species concerned are *Turrilites valdani* d'Orbigny (1843 : 179) and *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny (1844 : 255). When Oppel (1862 : 133) transferred the former species to the genus *Ammonites*, the latter species became a junior secondary homonym and was replaced by *Ammonites binotatus* Oppel (1862 : 133). According to Art. 59(c) *A. binotatus* remains the valid name even though *T. valdani* d'Orbigny, 1843 (a *Bifericeras*) and *A. valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, would not now be put into the same genus by any palaeontologist. They can no longer be put together in the genus *Ammonites*, because that genus has been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

3. The specific name *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, should be saved on three grounds:

(a) It is the most commonly used species of *Acanthopleuroceras* and is often quoted as characteristic of the genus. *Ammonites binotatus* has been used only very rarely by palaeontologists (Haug, 1885: 601; Roman, 1938: 107) since its proposal in 1862. Substitution of *binotatus* instead of *valdani* now will only upset long-established usage.

(b) *Acanthopleuroceras valdani* is the index species of the Valdani Subzone (Ibex Zone, Lower Pliensbachian), which is widely recognized throughout north-west-Europe (Dean, Donovan & Howarth, 1961: 465). A change in zonal nomenclature is best avoided if it is not necessary.

(c) There is no longer any possibility of confusing *T. valdani* d'Orbigny, 1843 and *A. valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, by their being placed in the same genus. They can no longer be put in *Ammonites*. The two specific names are not primary homonyms, but only secondary homonyms due to the action of Oppel (1862).

The Commission is therefore asked to use the plenary powers to restore *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, and to suppress *Ammonites binotatus* Oppel, 1862.

4. As the action proposed above will alter most of the proposals in the original

application, the alternative set of proposals is given here in full:

It is submitted that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should:

(1) under the procedure prescribed by the Code, Art. 70a, for determining the type-species of a genus based on a misidentified type-species, use its plenary powers

(a) to set aside all selections of type-species for the genus *Acanthopleuroceras* Hyatt, 1900 made prior to the proposed decision and

(b) having done so, to designate *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, to be the type-species of the said genus, in conformity with Art. 70a(ii) of the Code;

(2) use its plenary powers to:

(a) suspend the operation of the Law of Homonymy, as expressed in Art. 59(c) of the Code, in the case of *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny (1844 : 255), so that it is not invalidated by the action of Oppel (1862 : 133) in referring *Turrilites valdani* d'Orbigny (1843 : 179) to the genus *Ammonites* and then replacing the junior secondary homonym *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, by *Ammonites binotatus* Oppel (1862 : 133);

(b) suppress the specific name *natrix* Scholtheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Ammonites natrix*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(3) place the generic name *Acanthopleuroceras* Hyatt, 1900, type-species as proposed in (1) above, to be designated under the plenary powers, *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844 (gender: neuter) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) place the specific name *valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, as published in the binomen *Ammonites valdani*, and as defined by the lectotype designated by Getty (1970, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 107), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(5) place the specific name *natrix* Schlotheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Ammonites natrix*, and as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(6) place the specific name *binotatus* Oppel, 1862, as published in the binomen *Ammonites binotatus* (a junior objective synonym of *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1884) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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By D. T. Donovan (*University College, London*)

I support the application by Getty (1970) for use of the plenary powers to set aside the original type-species of *Acanthopleuroceras*. Getty has shown (*op. cit.*, para. 3) that, strictly interpreted, the genus should be used for a group of ammonites different, and of different stratigraphical age, from that to which it has commonly been applied. According to the current classification (Arkell, 1957) it would fall into subjective synonymy with *Echioceras* Bayle 1878. This, undoubtedly correct, interpretation is

however, contrary to the intention of Hyatt when he established *Acanthopleuroceras* (Getty, *op. cit.*, para. 4) and it has not been followed by any subsequent authority on Lower Jurassic ammonites.

2. The case for legalizing the current interpretation of *Acanthopleuroceras* rests (a) on the need for stability of nomenclature: it is a common fossil, and (b) on its stratigraphical importance: *A. valdani* is a subzonal index fossil.

3. I understand that a comment is being submitted (Howarth *in press*) calling for a modification of the original proposal in order to retain the well-known name *A. valdani* d'Orbigny and make it the type-species of the genus whereas the original proposal would make the little-used *Am. binotatus* Oppel the type-species. This is a matter of name only, the lectotype (Getty, *op. cit.*, pl. 3) being the same specimen in either case, and the two species objective synonyms. This being so, it is desirable to preserve the more familiar name if at all possible.

4. I therefore support the proposal by Getty as amended by Howarth; in the event of Dr. Howarth's amendment being rejected, however, I would support the original proposal.

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By Heinrich Bremer (*Ege Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi, Jeoloji Kürsüsü, Bornova, Izmir-Turkey*)

I was involved in this problem myself several years ago and had stated rashly in my paper (Bremer 1965, p. 185) that I had made an application to the ICZN. Indeed I had prepared one and had chosen exactly the same species as Dr. Getty, but I had no opportunity to search for the French holotype of *A. valdani* (d'Orbigny) = *A. binotatus* (Oppel) before leaving for Turkey. I cited *A. natrix* (Zieten non Schlotheim) as genero-typus for *Acanthopleuroceras* (p. 184) only because the child needed a name and I could not anticipate the decision of the ICZN. Dr Getty is right in criticizing this, as indeed I gave this species a new name a little below and knew that it was not valid as type-species.

I am very grateful to Dr. Getty for having completed what I was not able to complete, just in the same sense as I would have liked it, but on a sounder basis. Therefore I can only warmly support his application.

SUR LA QUESTION DE *PHIDIPPUS AUDAX* ET *VARIEGATUS* Z.N.(S.) 1904

(see volume 27, page 103)

Pierre Bonnet (*Toulouse, France*)

H. W. Levi et L. J. Pinter ont proposé à la Commission d'user de ses pleins pouvoirs pour valoriser le terme de *Phidippus audax* (C. L. Koch, 1846) contre son synonyme prioritaire *P. variegatus* (Lucas, 1833).

J'approuve leurs raisons et je donnerai mon accord pour qu'il en soit ainsi, mais après qu'il aura été etabli d'une façon formelle, que *audax* et *variegatus* sont bien la

même espèce, ce qui n'a pas encore été fait; car on ne voit pas la raision de réunir ces deux noms, si *variegatus* est une espèce différente d'*audax*, comme cela a été envisagé jusqu'ici.

Je conseillerai donc les auteurs américains de continuer à appleler *Phidippus audax* cette espèce qu'ils connaissent bien, et ce n'est que plus tard, surtout si l'on ne trouve plus de *variegatus*, que l'on réunira les deux noms en faisant adopter celui d'*audax* comme étant le plus connu et ne donnant lieu à aucune confusion.

THE CASE OF *PSOIDOS*, *PSODOS* OR *PSOLOS* TREITSCHKE. Z.N.(S.) 362

(see volume 27, pages 101–102)

By George C. Steyskal (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

This case is somewhat complicated by the citation in the great unabridged Liddell and Scott Greek lexicon of "*psoithos*, ho, v. *psothos* 2." Under *psothos* 2. we find "2. = *psolos*, also written *psoithos*, akin to *spodos*, Gramm.: hence adj. *psothios*, a, on, = *psoloeis*. (From *psolos* by a dialectic change, like Lat. *lacryma* from *dakryon*, etc.)." The Greek has been transliterated and the irrelevant accents ommitted for the sake of clarity and simplicity. It would appear from this that what Treitschke originally intended may have been *psoithos*, especially since theta in old German lexica looks exactly like a German script d.

It should be noted that the author's name is Treitschke, not Treitsche.

Because, as Cowan stated, "there are no grounds for considering it worthy of emendation under Article 32 and it cannot be rejected as inappropriate under Article 18a" and inasmuch as the two forms *Psoidos* and *psodos* are so similar, I believe that the relatively long usage of the latter form would not override the codical requirements and the original form *Psoidos* should be used. My colleagues in Lepidoptera assure me that the species of this genus are rather obscure, high-altitude forms of no economic importance.

By D. S. Fletcher, A. Watson & I. W. B. Nye (*British Museum (Natural History)' London*)

We wish to lend our whole hearted support to Mr. C. Cowan's plea for the validation of the emendation *Psodos* of the generic name *Psoidos* Treitschke, 1825. The name *Psodos* has been widely used and is in current use in European and Asiatic entomological literature.

A decision is especially important in view of the Commission's declared, but unfulfilled intention to publish an Opinion to validate Berthet's emendation *Psolos* and place it on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

THE IDENTITY OF *PHALAENA TINEA XYLOSTELLA* LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1906

By J. D. Bradley (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*) and W. H. T. Tams (*Curator of the Linnaean Zoological Collections, London*)

The proposal by Wolff (1970 : 60) that a neotype should be designated for *Phalaena Tinea xylostella* Linnaeus, despite the existence of a lectotype, selected by Bradley (1966 : 219) from syntypic material preserved in the Linnaean collection, does not take into account certain facts of primary importance concerning the true identity of this species. In an attempt to achieve the desired objective of the proposal it appears that greater significance is attached to the suitability of the specific epithet in relation to the foodplant, rather than to the original description of the adult and the extant Linnaean specimen(s). Consequently the proposal advocates application of the name to a species which clearly does not fit the original description.

2. Wolff applies the species-group name *xylostella* to the *Lonicera*-feeding species known as *Ypsolophus dentella* (Fabricius, 1775) (= *harpella* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775), and not, as we contend is correct, to the Roesel's Crucifer-feeding species (1746, Cl. 4 : 22–23, pl. 10), which is known in the literature as *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus) (= *maculipennis* Curtis, 1832; *cruciferarum* Zeller, 1843) and commonly referred to as the Diamond-back moth. To qualify this usage Wolff finds it necessary to assume—incorrectly as it proves—that Linnaeus made an "unfortunate" mistake in the original description concerning the size of *xylostella*; also, Wolff fails to take fully into account the description of the adult.

3. The use of the name *xylostella* for the *Lonicera*-feeder on the basis of Wolff's proposal requires: (a) acceptance of the "assumption" that Linnaeus made a mistake in the size when describing the species – which is not sustained by the facts; (b) that the foodplant is more decisive in determining the species – which is hardly acceptable since Linnaeus cites *Fauna Svecica* (1746 : 279) in which, as Wolff admits, the species described is indubitably the Crucifer-feeder and the foodplants given are "Hortis oleraceis"; (c) treatment of the actual description as being of secondary importance – which would be contrary to normal practice; (d) rejection of the lectotype as spurious – though there is no proof that this specimen, labelled "Xylostella" in the Linnaean collection and agreeing with the original description, is other than authentic.

4. The identity of *Phalaena Tinea xylostella* Linnaeus (1758 : 538) should rest primarily on the original description, which is as follows:

". . . alis cinereis : vitta dorsali communi alba dentata.

Fn. Svec. 909.

Habitat in Lonicera.

Simillima Roes. ins.: phal. 4 t. 10. *in Brassica, Lactuca, sed minor.*"

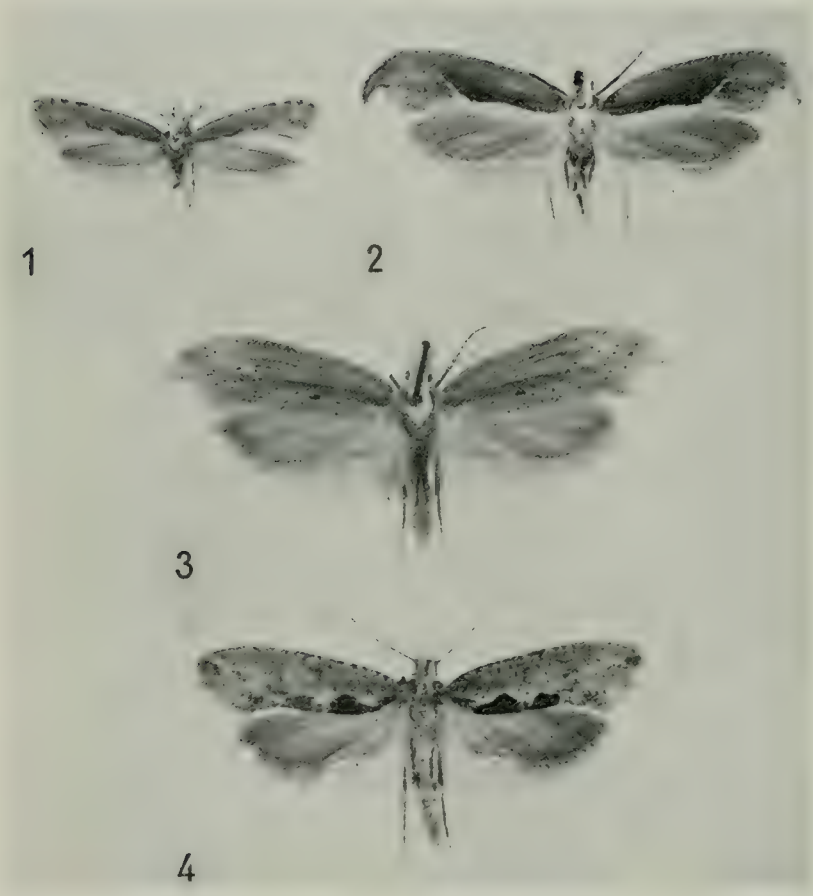
The above description can apply only to the Diamond-back moth, the words "alis cinereis" describing precisely the coloration of the forewings; those of the *Lonicera*-feeder are deep ochreous-brown. The words "vitta dorsali communi alba dentata" clearly describe the forewing dorsal streak of the Diamond-back; the *Lonicera*-feeder has a pale yellow dorsal streak which is only slightly sinuate and not dentate.

Of significance is the difference in wing shape between the Diamond-back and the *Lonicera*-feeder. In this respect the Diamond-back has elongate-ovate forewings (Pl. 1, fig. 1), while those of the *Lonicera*-feeder (Pl. 1, fig. 2) are strongly falcate, similar to those of the closely related species *Phalaena Tinea nemorella* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pl. 1, fig. 3). The difference in wing shape becomes especially significant when the original descriptions of these two species are compared and the fact that Linnaeus placed *xylostella* two pages after *nemorella* and immediately following *Phalaena Tinea vittella* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pl. 1, fig. 4) which the Diamond-back closely resembles superficially. Linnaeus describes the forewings of *nemorella* as "alis albidis incurvalis" and it is unlikely that the equally falcate forewings of the *Lonicera*-feeder would not have been similarly described had he that species before him when describing *xylostella*.

It is thus evident that the original description of the adult of *xylostella* does not apply to the *Lonicera*-feeder, and the contention by Wolff that Linnaeus "appeared" to be well aware of the existence of two "very similar" species differing in size and feeding on different foodplants is surely open to doubt. We submit that Wolff's statement that "The 'lectotype' has, therefore, been chosen in contradiction to the written text by Linnaeus" cannot be accepted.

The apparent discrepancy in size referred to by Wolff is also not borne out by Linnaeus's observation "Simillima . . . sed minor". On the contrary, Linnaeus, when comparing *xylostella* with Roesel's Crucifer-feeder, the Diamond-back moth, was quite correct in using those words (similar . . . but smaller). The Linnaean specimen designated as lectotype has a wing expanse of 12–13 mm., while the life-size figure of the Diamond-back in Roesel measures 15 mm. The range of wing-span in the Diamond-back moth is 11–16 mm., which is compatible with Linnaeus's observation on size, as against 17–22 mm. in the *Lonicera*-feeder.

5. Recourse to the early literature shows an overwhelming unanimity in the application of the name *xylostella* by 18th and 19th century authors, including Schrank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(1802 : 169) who erected the genus *Plutella* for this species.

During that period the name *xylostella* was almost invariably applied to the Crucifer-feeding species of Roesel, and the *Lonicera*-feeder was known as *dentella* Fabricius (*harpella* Denis & Schiffermüller). The only confusion concerned the foodplants of *xylostella*, *Lonicera* sometimes being erroneously included among them.

6. A notable deviation in usage of the name *xylostella* appeared in a later work of Linnaeus (1767 : 89) when the description of the species was modified so that it became applicable to the *Lonicera*-feeder; but in the same work "Cheiranthi floribus", which could not refer to the *Lonicera*-feeder, was included among the foodplants.

This modification was generally ignored until the middle of the 19th century when Zeller (1843 : 281) drew attention to the fact that Linnaeus had made a transitional change in the description of *xylostella*. Zeller gave a detailed historical account of the usage of the name *xylostella* and had no doubt that the original description in 1758 applied to the Crucifer-feeding species depicted by Roesel, i.e. the Diamond-back moth. Nevertheless, because it seemed more appropriate, Zeller decided it would be better to use the name *xylostella* for the *Lonicera*-feeder and proposed the replacement name *cruciferarum* Zeller for the Crucifer-feeder.

This switch in usage of the name *xylostella* was not generally accepted until early in the 20th century following publication of the Staudinger & Rebel catalogue (1901 : 137, 139), nearly 150 years after *xylostella* was originally described. Lhomme (1953 : 984) returned to the original usage; however, he attributes the name *xylostella* to Schrank, 1802. At the same time Lhomme uses *xylostella* Linnaeus, 1767 for the *Lonicera*-feeder. Presumably because of past confusion he tacitly ignored *xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758.

7. Together with our colleagues Dr. K. Sattler and Messrs. W. G. Tremewan and P. E. S. Whalley of the British Museum (Natural History), who have authorised us to make known that they are in accord with the foregoing opinions, we request that the I.C.Z.N. should use its plenary powers, in order to preserve the original usage of the species-group name *xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758 and attain overall and ultimate stability in the nomenclature, and:

(1) establish the identity of *Phalaena Tinea xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758, as being properly based on the specimen designated lectotype in the Linnaean collection in London, since this specimen agrees with the original description and available data indicate that it is authentic;

(2) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name: *xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phalaena Tinea xylostella*, and as defined under (1) above, i.e. the species commonly known in the literature as the Diamond-back moth;

(3) reject the proposal by Wolff (1970 : 60) since it cannot be substantiated by the known facts.

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Explanation for Plate 1

Fig. 1. *Phalaena Tinea xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758 (forewings elongate-ovate, dorsal streak dentate). Fig. 2. *Alucita dentella* Fabricius, 1775 (forewings falcate, basal streak sinuous). Fig. 3. *Phalaena Tinea nemorella* Linnaeus, 1758. Fig. 4 *Phalaena Tinea vittella* Linnaeus, 1758.

REMARKS ON THE SPECIFIC NAME OF THE BANDED DUIKER. Z.N.(S.) 1908

By Hans-Jürg Kuhn (*Anatomisches Institut, Frankfurt am Main*)

1. Bennett (1832, *Proc. zool. Soc. London:* 122–123) gives a good and unequivocal description of an imperfect skin of a banded duiker (specimen no. 55.12.24.294 British Museum (Natural History)). He calls it "so beautiful an animal" and says "it may not improbably belong to some species of Antelope, . . .". He does not name it.

2. Ogilby (1837, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1836** : 12–121) refers to this description by Bennett (1832) when naming *Antilope doria*, "the beautiful species mentioned by Mr. Bennett" " which is a real Antelope". However, by lapsus he gives a wrong reference ("*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1833, p. 1", in this page Bennett describes and names *Antilope mhorr*). In my opinion it is absolutely clear, however, that Ogilby did not want to refer to *Antilope mhorr* because:

(a) he would not have called the plain-coloured *Antilope mhorr* a "beautiful species";

(b) *Antilope mhorr* was described from a specimen that had been living in the London Zoo. There was no question that it is a "real Antelope";

(c) there would have been no reason whatsoever to apply a new name to *Antelope mhorr*.

3. In the "Echo du Monde Savant" Robert or Gervais describe the banded duiker as *Antilope zebrata* according to Sclater and Thomas (1894) and Allen (1939). The date of publication is given as "1836" but it does not seem to be clear. I have not been able to trace the "Echo du Monde Savant" of 1836. It may antedate both Ogilby (1837) and Gray (1838).

4. Gray (1838, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (1), **1** : 27) describes another imperfect skin of a banded duiker (specimen no. 38.4.16.327 British Muesum (Natural History)) and names it *Antilope zebra*.

5. Up to 1939 nearly all the authors actually working on the banded duiker or writing pertinent monographs or handbooks or revisions have used "*doria* Ogilby, 1836" (for 1837) or "*doriae* (sic!) Ogilby, 1836" for the banded duiker (Waterhouse 1838; Wagner 1844; Reichenbach 1845; Fraser 1849; Jentink 1885, 1887a, 1887b, 1892; Büttikofer 1890; Thomas 1892; Ward 1892; Lydekker 1893; Sclater & Thomas 1894). Only Gervais (1840, 1855) used "*zebrata*" Robert or Gervais, ?1836; and Gray himself (1843, 1850a ,1850b, 1852, 1872), Sundevall (1847) and Lesson (1842) used "*zebra* Gray, 1838". (This list may be incomplete).

6. Knottnerus-Meyer (1907, *Arch. f. Naturgesch.* **73** (1) : 46) made *Antilope doria* Ogilby, 1837 the type species of the subgenus *Cephalophula* for the banded duiker.

7. Sundevall (1847), Allen (1939) and Ansell (1970) consider *Antilope doria* Ogilby, 1837 to be a junior objective synonym of *Antilope mhorr* Bennett, 1833. They considered the reference given by Ogilby (1837) as more important than the context (see paragraph 2). They have been followed by a number of authors after 1939. Kuhn (1965, 1966) uses *doria* Ogilby, 1837 for the banded duiker.

8. It is proposed that the International Commission should

(a) correct the obvious lapsus by Ogilby (1837) by substituting "*Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1832**, p. 122–123" for "*Proc. Zool. Soc.* **1833**, p. 1" in the first line of page 121 in *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* **1836**. (This would extinguish all doubts about the availability of *Antilope doria* Ogilby, 1837 as the specific name for the banded duiker. It would be in the best interest of stability of nomenclature. It would also remove any doubts about the availability of *Cephalophula* Knottnerus-Meyer, 1907 as a generic name for the banded duiker);

(b) make sure about the status and date of publication of *Antilope zebrata* Robert

or Gervais, ?1836 and place this name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, because it has not been used for more than 100 years as far as I know;

(c) *not* place the specific name *doria* Ogilby, 1837, as published in the binomen *Antilope doria* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, as proposed by Ansell (1970, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27**(2) : 104).

References

Ansell, W. F. G. 1970. *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27**(2) : 104.
Sclater, P. L. & O. Thomas. 1894. *The book of antilopes.* **1**, London.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *RYBAXIS* SAULCY, 1876. Z.N.(S.) 1882

(see volume 26, page 166)

By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University*)

Considering the fact that the name *sanguineus* has been used for a species of pselaphid beetles for 150 years and that the *sanguineus* of authors had been selected by Jeannel as the type of the genus *Rybaxis*, it would seem simpler to select the type of *Bryaxis longicornis* as the neotype of *Pselaphus sanguineus* Illiger since the history of the last 150 years shows that the existence of the same specific name in the two beetle families is not apt to cause any confusion. The fact that Illiger, Fabricius, and Reichenbach attributed the name to Linnaeus becomes irrelevant as soon as the neotype is designated.

UNNECESSARY NEOTYPES: A COMMENT ON *HYPOCEPHALUS APRUGNUS*, Z.N.(S.) 1916

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agr. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

This application (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 113–114, 1970) illustrates the undesirable results of unnecessary designation of a neotype. When original type material is subsequently discovered, the case must, under Article 75f, be submitted to the Commission, and thus must go through the protocol of a publication in the Bulletin, publication of any comments, preparation of a Voting Paper by the Secretariat, voting by by the Commission, preparation of an Opinion by the Secretariat, and publication of the Opinion. This entire concatenation of prescribed but time-consuming and costly procedures is totally unnecessary and unjustified if the neotype itself is unnecessary and unjustified.

Judging from the information given, the present case does not appear to satisfy the general qualifying conditions for neotypes (Art .75c), such as topotypic material, apparent loss of the original type, and deposit of the neotype in an appropriate scientific institution. The real crux of the matter, however, is whether the neotype is even admissible under Article 75a. I have examined the publication by Štys (1964) and find no evidence that the case of *Hypocephalus aprugnus* involved any "exceptional circumstances" whatsoever. A neotype was *not* "essential for solving a complex zoological problem"; no such problem existed! There was no problem of identification, and the existence of a good series of topotypes made possible an extensive and detailed redescription of the species. A neotype was not needed, and should not have been named. The present application should not have been necessary.

I maintain that the neotype designated by Štys (1964) is inadmissible and hence invalid under Article 75a. To recognize it is to demean and to undermine that provision of the Code. But if the Comission should consider that an official ruling is desirable, in order to obviate any future doubts, then I favour a ruling that the neotype is inadmissible, that the present proposal is accordingly denied, and that full recognition is accorded the original holotype.

OPINION 950

SIPHOCORYNE ANGELICAE DEL GUERCIO, 1911 (INSECTA, HOMOPTERA): REFUSAL TO SUPPRESS UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—The use of the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *angelicae* del Guercio, 1911, as published in the binomen *Siphocoryne angelicae*, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1852)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in June 1968 by Mr. H. L. G. Stroyan. Mr. Stroyan's application was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and was published on 17 January 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 174–175. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)18 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 174. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seven (7), received in the following order: Melville, Starobogatov, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Mertens, Munroe, Forest.

Negative votes—eight (8): Holthuis, Lemche, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Vokes, Obruchev, Binder, Ride.

Voting Papers not returned—seven (7): do Amaral, Bonnet, Brinck, Evans, Kraus, Mayr, Simpson.

Commissioner Alvarado returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (8.vi.70): The inappropriateness of a name is no good reason for its suppression.

Dr. E. Eisenmann (22.vi.70): The only reason given for rejecting a prior name published in 1911, and recently identified, is that the junior synonym first published as recently as 1962 is more appropriate. This is no reason at all for not allowing priority. Moreover no evidence is given as to current usage.

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (24.vi.70): Inappropriateness is not a valid reason for rejecting the name (Art. 18a), and the recentness of Ossiannilsson's name (1962) surely gives no loss of great usage.

Prof. H. E. Vokes (29.vi.70): Article 18 specifically excludes the question of the "inappropriateness" of a name as a basis for its rejection; and no case is offered to indicate confusion arising from adherence to priority. I doubt if

such a case could be made for a name of a species recognized as late as 1962.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)18 were cast as set out above, that the adoption under the plenary powers of the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been refused, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 950.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *November* 1970

OPINION 951

RHYSSOPLAX THIELE, 1893 (AMPHINEURA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Chiton affinis* Issel, 1869, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chiton affinis* Issel, 1869, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1936.

(3) The specific name *affinis* Issel, 1869, as published in the binomen *Chiton affinis* (type-species of *Rhyssoplax* Thiele, 1893) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2437.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1855)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. G. Beu, Dr. R. K. Dell and Dr. C. A. Fleming in August 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and was published on 17 January 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 184–185. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)19 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 185. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Sabrosky, Vokes, Starobogatov, Obruchev, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Mertens, Munroe, Binder, Forest, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—seven (7): do Amaral, Bonnet, Brinck, Evans, Kraus, Mayr, Simpson.

Dr. Eisenmann did not record a vote and Dr. Alvarado returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

affinis, Chiton, Issel, 1869, *Malac. Mar Rosso*: 234–5

Rhyssoplax Thiele, 1893, *Das Gebiss der Schnecken* **2** : 368

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)19 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 951.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *November* 1970

OPINION 952

AGAMA BIBRONII DUMÉRIL, 1851 (REPTILIA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *bibronii* Fitzinger, 1843, as published in the combination *Trapelus* (*Psammorrhoa*) *bibronii*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *bibronii* Duméril, 1851, as published in the binomen *Agama bibronii*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2438.

(3) The specific name *bibronii* Fitzinger, 1843, as published in the combination *Trapelus* (*Psammorrhoa*) *bibronii* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 961.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1856)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. Andrew F. Stimson in August 1968. Mr. Simpson's application was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and was published on 17 January 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 186–187. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposal was supported by Prof. Hobart M. Smith, and an objection by Dr. D. Rhys van den Audenaerde was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 70. Miss A. G. C. Grandison pointed out (in litt.) that the fact that *A. bibronii* Duméril has been used mostly by French authors is explained by the fact that it is a species almost exclusively confined to French North Africa.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)20 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 186. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twelve (12), received in the following order: Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Obruchev, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Munroe, Binder, Forest, Ride.

Negative votes—three (3): Sabrosky, Starobogatov, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—seven (7): do Amaral, Bonnet, Brinck, Evans, Kraus, Mayr, Simpson.

Commissioner Alvarado returned a late negative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. R. V. Melville (15.vi.70): Dr. Rhys van den Audenaerde asks what zoologists are to do if *A. bibronii* Fitzinger, 1843, is found to be different from *A. aculeata* Merrem, 1820. This situation cannot arise if, as stated in the application, the two names are objective synonyms.

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (24.vi.70): Mertens's action was correct. The objections of Dr. Rhys van den Audenaerde are well taken.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

bibronii, *Agama*, Duméril, 1851, *Cat. meth. Coll. Rept.*: 101

bibronii, *Trapelus* (*Psammorrhoa*), Fitzinger, 1843, *Syst. Rept.*: 81

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)20 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 952.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *November* 1970

OPINION 953

THECLA VIRIDIS EDWARDS, 1862 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The neotype designated by Clench, 1944, for the nominal species *viridis* Edwards, 1862, as published in the binomen *Thecla viridis*, is hereby set aside;

(2) The specific name *viridis* Edwards, 1862, as published in the binomen *Thecla viridis*, as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Brown & Clench, 1969, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2439.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1857)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. F. Martin Brown and Dr. Harry K. Clench in August 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and was published on 17 January 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 188–189. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)21 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 189. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Vokes, Starobogatov, Obruchev, Tortonese, Mertens, Munroe, Binder, Forest, Jaczewski.

Negative votes—one (1): Ride

Voting Papers not returned—seven (7): do Amaral, Bonnet, Brinck, Evans, Kraus, Mayr, Simpson.

Commissioner Alvarado returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (23.vi.70): Though having no objection to the purpose of the application, I would point out that if Clench's (1944) neotype does not conform with the conditions set forth in Article 75c, and it has not subsequently been validated (Art. 75e), then the Commission is being asked to "set aside" a neotype that technically does not exist under the Code. However, it would remain a potential threat, and present action will avoid possible future difficulties.

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (1.ix.70): The data of the neotype are precise and, in particular, its locality of collection is known. The probable syntype was "probably" from San Francisco. In view of the doubt which exists the neotype should stand.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

viridis, *Thecla*, Edwards, 1862, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1862** : 223

The following is the original reference for the designation of a lectotype for the species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Thecla viridis* Edwards, 1862: F. Martin Brown & Harry K. Clench, 1969, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 189

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 953.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 *November* 1970

OPINION 954

ACTEONELLA D'ORBIGNY, 1842 (GASTROPODA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Acteonella* d'Orbigny, 1842, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Acteonella uchauxensis* Cossmann, 1896, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Acteonella* d'Orbigny, 1842 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Acteonella uchauxensis* Cossmann, 1896, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1937.

(3) The specific name *uchauxensis* Cossmann, 1896, as published in the binomen *Acteonella uchauxensis* (type-species of *Acteonella* d'Orbigny, 1842) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2440.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1858)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. C. P. Nuttall in August 1968. Mr. Nuttall's application was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and was published on 17 January 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 190–192. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)22 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 191–192. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Starobogatov, Obruchev, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Mertens, Munroe, Binder, Forest, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—seven (7):do Amaral, Bonnet, Brinck, Evans, Kraus, Mayr, Simpson.

Commissioner Alvarado returned a late affirmative vote. Dr. Sabrosky did not vote, making the following comment: I am disturbed by the fact that the Commission is receiving so little advice from specialists. I believe that we should ask for comment by specialists groups, nomenclature committees, or societies in cases such as these that could easily be decided either way.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Acteonella d'Orbigny, 1842, *Paléont. franc., Terr. crét.* **2** : 107–113, pls. 164–7

uchauxensis, *Acteonella*, Cossmann, 1896, *Essais paléoconch. comp.* **2** : 166

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 954.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 *November* 1970

OPINION 955

TROPIDOGASTER BLAINVILLII DUMÉRIL & BIBRON, 1837 (REPTILIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) the generic name *Tropidogaster* Duméril & Bibron, 1837;

(b) the generic name *Tritropis* Fitzinger, 1843;

(c) the specific name *blainvillii* Duméril & Bibron, 1837, as published in the binomen *Tropidogaster blainvillii*.

(2) The generic name *Chalarodon* Peters, 1854 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Chalarodon madagascariensis* Peters, 1854, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1938.

(3) The specific name *madagascariensis* Peters, 1854, as published in the binomen *Chalarodon madagascariensis* (type-species of *Chalarodon* Peters, 1854) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2441.

(4) The following generic names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Tropidogaster* Duméril & Bibron, 1837 (Name No. 1989);

(b) *Tritropis* Fitzinger, 1843 (Name No. 1990).

(5) The specific name *blainvillii* Duméril & Bibron, 1837, as published in the binomen *Tropidogaster blainvillii* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 962.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1860)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Richard Etheridge in August 1968. Dr. Etheridge's application was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and was published on 28 February 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 224–226. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Prof. Hobart M. Smith (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 120), Dr. H. Wermuth, Dr. Carl Gans and Dr. J. Lazell.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)23 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 225. At the close of the prescribed

voting period on 1 September 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Holthuis, Melville, Brinck, Lemche, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Vokes, Obruchev, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Mertens, Munroe, Binder, Forest, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Starobogatov.

Voting Papers not returned—six (6): do Amaral, Bonnet, Evans, Kraus, Mayr, Simpson.

Commissioner Alvarado returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

blainvillii, *Tropidogaster*, Duméril & Bibron, 1837, *Erpét. gén.* **4** : 300

Chalarodon Peters, 1854, *Monat. König. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* : 616

madagascariensis, *Chalarodon*, Peters, 1854, *Monat. König. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*: 616

Tritropis Fitzinger, 1843, *Syst. Rept.* : 59

Tropidogaster Duméril & Bibron, 1837, *Erpét. gén.* **4** : 329.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)23 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 955.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 *November* 1970

OPINION 956

SERTULARIA FASTIGIATA LINNAEUS, 1758 (POLYZOA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *fastigiata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sertularia fastigiata*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *plumosa* Pallas, 1766, as published in the binomen *Cellularia plumosa* (Name No. 2442);

(b) *purpurotincta* Norman, 1868, as published in the binomen *Bugula purpurotincta* (Name No. 2443).

(3) The specific name *fastigiata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sertularia fastigiata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 963.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1862)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. S. Ryland in October 1968. Dr. Ryland's application was sent to the printer on 22 November 1968 and was published on 28 February 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 229–231. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)25 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 230. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—thirteen (13), received in the following order: Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Obruchev, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Mertens, Munroe, Binder, Forest, Ride.

Negative votes—two (2): Sabrosky, Starobogatov.

Voting Papers not returned—seven (7): do Amaral, Bonnet, Brinck, Evans, Kraus, Mayr, Simpson.

Commissioner Alvarado returned a late affirmative vote. Dr. C. W. Sabrosky made the following comment in returning his negative vote: "If Ellis' work was so outstanding and the plates so excellent and the identity of *fastigiata* so clear, the name should have been recognized long ago, as Norman (1868) did. It is high time that the error was corrected."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
fastigiata, *Sertularia*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 815
plumosa, *Cellularia*, Pallas, 1766, *Elench. Zoophytorum*: 66
purpurotincta, *Bugula*, Norman, 1868, Q. *Jl microsc. Sci.* **8** : 149

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 956.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 *November* 1970

OPINION 957

BUCKMAN, 1914 & 1915: TWO PRELIMINARY PAPERS TO HIS 1918 MONOGRAPH ON THE BRACHIOPODA OF THE NAMYAU BEDS, BURMA, SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following two papers written by S. S. Buckman are hereby suppressed for nomenclatorial purposes:

(a) 1914, *Genera of some Jurassic Brachiopoda.* London;

(b) 1915, The Brachiopoda of the Namyau Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. *Rec. Geol. Surv. India* **45** : 75–81.

(2) The following works, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Numbers specified:

(a) Buckman, S. S., 1914, *Genera of some Jurassic Brachiopoda.* London (Title No. 80);

(b) Buckmann, S. S., 1915, The Brachiopoda of the Namyau Beds of Burma: Preliminary notice. *Rec. Geol. Surv. India* **45** : 75–81 (Title No. 81).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1863)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. L. R. M. Cocks in October 1968. Dr. Cocks' application was sent to the printer on 22 November 1968 and was published on 28 February 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 232–233. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. A. Childs.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 August 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)26 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 233. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 13 November 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Tortonese, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Binder, Lemche, Mayr, Bonnet, Starobogatov, Kraus, Alvarado, Simpson.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Forest.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Commissioner Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)26 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 957.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *January* 1971

OPINION 958

CYRTOPELTIS TENUIS REUTER, 1895 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *tamaricis* Puton, 1886, as published in the binomen *Dicyphus tamaricis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *tenuis* Reuter, 1895, as published in the binomen *Cyrtopeltis tenuis*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2444.

(3) The specific name *tamaricis* Puton, 1886, as published in the binomen *Dicyphus tamaricis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 964.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1864)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Eduard Wagner in November 1968. Dr. Wagner's application was sent to the printer on 22 November 1968 and was published on 28 February 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 234. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 August 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)27 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 234. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 13 November 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Tortonese, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Binder, Lemche, Mayr, Bonnet, Starobogatov, Kraus, Alvarado.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Forest.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Prof. Brinck returned a late affirmative vote. Prof. Simpson did not vote, making the following comment: "As Art. 23b is in effect, use of plenary powers is not required. We should vote, if at all, only for or against putting *tamaricis* Puton on the Official Index of Rejected Names. In any case it cannot correctly be used."

The following comments were received from other Commissioners:

Prof. P. Brinck: "I vote for the proposal because it would cause much confusion in applied entomology to change the specific names. On the other hand,

I am not prepared to regard *tamaricis* Puton as a nomen oblitum, as things stand. In poorly revised groups there would be too many of them, if we apply Wagner's way of looking at it."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky: "I am not convinced that this name is as important, or the literature as numerous or as consistent, as the applicant's sweeping statements would have us believe. In 55 volumes of the Review of Applied Entomology, Series A (Agricultural) (1913–68; 1966 volume unavailable to me), *tenuis* was recorded for only 22 papers (11 as *Cyrtopeltis*, 11 as *Engytatus*), with 19 of these 1926–41. Before 1926 the species was known as *Gallobelicus nicotianae* or *Dicyphus nicotianae* Koningsberger, or under the now synonymous name *Dicyphus nocivus* Fulmek. The combination *Cyrtopeltis tenuis* was first recorded in 1934. In the most recent quarter century 1942–68, only three papers were recorded as using *tenuis* in any combination. Is this an impressively important species for whose name Commission action is desirable?"

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
tamaricis, *Dicyphus*, Puton, 1886, *Exp. Sci. Tunis.*: 19
tenuis, *Crytopeltis*, Reuter, 1895, *Rev. Ent. Fr.* **14** : 139.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 958.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *January* 1971

OPINION 959

ANTHOCORIS PINI BARENSPRUNG, 1858 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST AS INTERPRETED BY ITS HOLOTYPE

RULING.—(1) The neotype designation made by Péricart, 1967, for *Anthocoris pini* Barensprung, 1858, is hereby set aside.

(2) The specific name *pini* Barensprung, 1858, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris pini*, as interpreted by its holotype in the Berlin Museum, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2445.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1865)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. U. Gollner-Scheiding and Dr. J. Péricart in November 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 22 November 1968 and was published on 28 February 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 235–236. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 August 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)28 for either *Alternative A* (The retention of the original type specimen as type of *Anthocoris pini*, and the addition of the name to the Official List) or *Alternative B* (The validation of the neotype specimen designated by Péricart, 1967, as type of *Anthocoris pini* and the addition of the name to the Official List). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 13 November 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

For Alternative A—sixteen (16) votes, received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Tortonese, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Binder, Lemche, Mayr, Bonnet, Starobogatov, Kraus, Alvarado, Simpson.

For *Alternative B*—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Forest.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Commissioner Brinck returned a late vote in favour of Alternative A, with the following comment, "I certainly disagree with the request to invalidate the authentic type specimen. There are—I am afraid—several cases where neotypes have been selected because the authentic type was not in its place, but still concealed in another box of the museum or in another museum".

Further comments were made as follows:

Dr. Henning Lemche (15.x.70): "According to one of the applicants (*Bull.*

Soc. ent. France **72** : 55, 1967) Reuter had already given good and clear characters separating *A. pini* from its nearest relative. The work of the said applicant does not constitute a real revision but merely a repetition of Reuter's work. There existed, therefore, no reason for the said applicant to establish a neotype (Art. 75a(i)). 'Paraneotypes' are not foreseen in the Code, nor should they ever be. Even in the case that the neotype here in question be accepted, the Commission should flatly refuse to accept or even discuss any kind of 'paraneotype'."

Prof. Ernst Mayr (19.x.70): "I believe that the neotype designation is, in part, in conflict with the Rules. For this reason alone Alternative A is preferable."

Original Reference

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
pini, *Anthocoris*, Barensprung, 1858, *Berlin ent. Z.* **2** : 188

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 959.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 *January* 1971

OPINION 960

CENTRACANTHIDAE FOWLER, 1925 (1829) (PISCES): CONSERVED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the emendation to *Centracanthus* of the generic name *Centracantus* Rafinesque, 1810, is hereby validated;

(b) it is hereby Ruled that the family-group name CENTRACANTHIDAE Fowler, 1925 (1829) is to be given precedence over MAENIDAE Cuvier, 1829, by any zoologist who believes these names to be applicable to the same family-group taxon.

(2) The family-group name CENTRACANTHIDAE Fowler, 1925 (1829) (type-genus *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 460.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Centracanthus* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Centracantus*) Rafinesque, 1810 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Centracanthus cirrus* Rafinesque, 1810 (Name No. 1939);

(b) *Spicara* Rafinesque, 1810 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sparus flexuosa* Rafinesque, 1810 (Name No. 1940);

(c) *Merolepis* Rafinesque, 1810 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sparus massiliensis* Lacépède, 1802 (Name No. 1941).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *cirrus* Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the binomen *Centracantus* (sic) *cirrus* (type-species of *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810) (Name No. 2446);

(b) *smaris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sparus smaris* (Name No. 2447);

(c) *maena* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sparus maena* (Name No. 2448).

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Centracantus* Rafinesque, 1810 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Centracanthus*) (Name No. 1991);

(b) *Centracantha* Rafinesque, 1810 (an invalid emendation of *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810) (Name No. 1992);

(c) *Smaris* Cuvier, 1814 (a junior homonym of *Smaris* Latreille, 1796) (Name No. 1993).

(6) The family-group name CENTRACANTIDAE Fowler, 1936 (type-genus *Centracanthus* Rafinesque, 1810) (an incorrect spelling for CENTRACANTHIDAE

Fowler, 1925 (1829)) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 456.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1821)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. N. Svetovidov in August 1967. After some correction Dr. Svetovidov's application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 12 May 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 32–36. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 August 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)29 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 34–35. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 13 November 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Tortonese, Holthuis, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Binder, Lemche, Mayr, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Starobogatov, Kraus, Alvarado, Simpson.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Forest.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Commissioner Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Centracantha Rafinesque, 1810, Maggio, *Ind. ittiol. Sicil.*: 67

CENTRACANTHIDAE Fowler, 1925, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* **162** : 4

Centracanthus Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile, *Caratt. nuovi Gen. nuove Spec. Anim. Sicilia*: 42

CENTRACANTIDAE Fowler, 1936, *Mar. Fish. W. Africa* **2** : 860

Centracantus Rafinesque, 1810, an incorrect original spelling for *Centracanthus q.v.*

cirrus, Centracanthus, Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile, *Caratt. nuovi Gen. nuove Spec. Anim. Sicilia*: 43

maena, Sparus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 278

Merolepis Rafinesque, 1810, Maggio, *Ind. ittiol. Sicil.*: 25

Smaris Cuvier, 1814, *Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris*: 2

smaris, Sparus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 278

Spicara Rafinesque, 1810, Aprile, *Caratt. nuovi Gen. nuove Spec. Anim. Sicilia*: 51

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)29 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 960.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 *January* 1971

OPINION 961

PHYSOTHRIPS KARNY, 1912 (INSECTA, THYSANOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Physothrips* Karny, 1912, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Thrips salicis* Reuter, 1879, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Physothrips* Karny, 1912 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Thrips salicis* Reuter, 1879, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1942.

(3) The specific name *salicis* Reuter, 1879, as published in the binomen *Thrips salicis* (type-species of *Physothrips* Karny, 1912) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2449.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1869)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. L. A. Mound and Miss Kellie O'Neill in December 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 12 May 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 51–53. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. J. S. Bhatti and Dr. H. A. Denmark.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 13 August 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)31 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 52. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 13 November 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville, Eisenmann, Vokes, Tortonese, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Binder, Lemche, Mayr, Bonnet, Starobogatov, Kraus, Alvarado, Simpson.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Forest.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Ride.

Commissioner Brinck returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Physothrips Karny, 1912, *Zool. Annln* **4** : 336–340

salicis, *Thrips*, Reuter, 1879, *Ofvers. finska Vetensk. Soc. Förh.* **21** : 220–221

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)31 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 961.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
28 *January* 1971

OPINION 962

GERRIDAE IN PISCES AND HEMIPTERA: REMOVAL OF HOMONYMY IN FAMILY-GROUP NAMES

RULING.—(1) It is hereby Ruled that the stem of the generic name *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, for the purposes of forming family-group names is to be GERRE-.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810, *Cimex lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Hemiptera) (Name No. 1943);

(b) *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Jordan, 1917, *Gerres vaigiensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 (Pisces) (Name No. 1944).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *lacustris* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cimex lacustris* (type-species of *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794) (Name No. 2450);

(b) *vaigiensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, as published in the binomen *Gerres vaigiensis* (type-species of *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) (Name No. 2451).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) GERRIDAE (correction of GERRIDA) [Leach, 1815] (type-genus *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794) (Name No. 461);

(b) GERREIDAE (correction of GERREIFORMES) Bleeker, 1859 (type-genus *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) (Name No. 462).

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) GERRIDA [Leach, 1815] (type-genus *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794) (an incorrect original spelling for GERRIDAE) (Name No. 457);

(b) GERREIFORMES Bleeker, 1859 (type-genus *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) (an incorrect original spelling for GERREIDAE) (Name No. 458);

(c) GERRIDAE Gunther, 1862 (type-genus *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) (an incorrect spelling for GERREIDAE Bleeker, 1859) (Name No. 459).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1556)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Reeve M. Bailey and Dr. Thomas E. Moore in July 1962. The application was sent to the printer on 4 October 1962 and was published on 12 July 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 307–308. The proposals were supported by Dr. Carl W.

Schaefer (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 326), Mr. Dennis Leston, Prof. Lauren D. Anderson and in part, by Prof. T. Jaczewski.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 May 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)22 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 308. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 August 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Hubbs, Simpson, Mayr, Holthuis, Bonnet, Boschma, Brinck, Vokes, Jaczewski,* Lemche, Uchida, Tortonese, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Munroe, Ride, Stoll, Kraus, Evans.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Obruchev.

Commissioner Binder returned a late affirmative vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. Carl Hubbs (10.v.66): This is a completely needed decision. I have preferred the spelling Gerridae for the fish family and Gerrididae for the insect family, but acceed to the choice herein indicated.

Prof. T. Jaczewski (1.vi.66): In some cases certain generic names used by later authors for different generic concepts, with different type-species, are in fact junior homonyms. According to Art. 61 of the Code a nominal genus is determined by its type-species, and different type-species determine clearly different nominal genera. In this case both *Gerris* Schellenberg, 1800, nec Fabricius, 1794, and *Gerris* Stål, 1865, nec Fabricius, 1794, have been used for quite different generic concepts than *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794, both in the present family Reduviidae, not for water striders! This resulted also in the XIX century in some confusion of the names of the family-group level. That is why I consider that these names should be placed on the Official Index as junior homonyms of *Gerris* Fabricius.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

GERREIDAE Bleeker, 1859, *Act. Soc. Sci. Indo-Neerl.* **6** : xx

GERREIFORMES Bleeker, 1859, an incorrect original spelling for GERREIDAE q.v.

Gerres Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, *Voy.* "*Uranie*" (Zool.): 292

GERRIDA Leach, 1815, an incorrect original spelling for GERRIDAE q.v.

GERRIDAE Gunther, 1862, *Cat. Acanthopterygii Pharyngognathi Anacanthini Br. Mus.* **4** : 252

GERRIDAE Leach, 1815, *in* Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **9** : 123

Gerris Fabricius, 1794, *Ent. syst.* **4** : 187

lacustris, Cimex, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 450

vaigiensis, Gerres, Quoy & Gaimard, 1824, *Voy.* "*Uranie*" (Zool.): 292

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*Affirmative vote in part only, see note below.

The following are the original references for the designation of type-species for genera concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: Jordan, 1917, *Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. Publ. Univ. Ser.* No. 27 : 117–118

For *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794: Latrielle, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 259, 434

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 962.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
28 *January* 1971

OPINION 963

AMPLYCEPHALUS KUHL & VAN HASSELT, 1822 (REPTILIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Amplycephalus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1822, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Pareas* Wagler, 1830 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Dipsas carinata* Wagler, 1830, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1945.

(3) The specific name *carinata* Wagler, 1830, as published in the binomen *Dipsas carinata* (type-species of *Pareas* Wagler, 1830) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2452.

(4) The generic name *Amplycephalus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1822 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1994.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1840)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. Hobart M. Smith in March 1968. Prof. Smith's application was sent to the printer on 13 May 1968 and was published on 27 September 1968 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 107–112. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials. The proposals were unanimously supported by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 9 April 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)9 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 111. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 9 July 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Holthuis, Vokes, Bonnet, Lemche, Simpson, Mayr, Tortonese, Eisenmann, Jaczewski, Sabrosky, Evans, Brinck, Mertens, Starobogatov, Brinck, Melville, Alvarado, Kraus, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Obruchev.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): do Amaral, Forest, Munroe.

In preparation of this Opinion an error in the application has been corrected: *Dipsas carinata* was mistakenly attributed by Prof. Smith to Schlegel, 1837, rather than to Wagler, 1830.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Amplycephalus Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1822, *Algemeene Konst- en Letterbode*, Haarlem, **1** : 101

carinatus, *Dipsas*, Wagler, 1830, *Natürl. Syst. Amph.*: 181

Pareas Wagler, 1830, *Natürl. Syst. Amph.*: 181

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 963.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 *March* 1971

OPINION 964

ANOMIA PECTEN LINNAEUS, 1758 (BRACHIOPODA): USE OF PLENARY POWERS TO SET ASIDE THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 224 ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SPECIES

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the Ruling in Opinion 224 that the species figured by J. W. Dalman, 1828, *K. svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.*, **1827** : 110, pl. 1, figs 6a–d, should be identified as *Anomia pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby withdrawn.

(2) Under the plenary powers the specific name *pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be interpreted as the species represented by the lectotype of *Anomia pecten* Linnaeus, 1758, figured by Brunton, Cocks & Dance, 1967, *Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond.* **178** (2) : 166–167, pl. 1, figs. 22–26.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1832)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Jan Bergström in November 1967. Dr. Bergström's application was sent to the printer on 15 February 1968 and was published on 24 May 1968 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 50–51. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Dr. Anthony Wright (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 201), and Dr. Lemche wrote to point out that the specimen illustrated by Brunton, Cocks and Dance was the lectotype, not the holotype, of *Anomia pecten* since Linnaeus also referred to the specimen of Lister, 1678. This correction was made in the Voting Paper.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 January 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)1 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 51. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 28 April 1970 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Melville, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Evans, Munroe, Tortonese, Obruchev, do Amaral, Sabrosky, Mayr,† Simpson, Binder, Ride, Brinck, Starobogatov, Forest, Kraus, Alvarado, Mertens.

Negative votes—four (4): Lemche,* Holthuis,* Vokes,* Eisenmann.*

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. Henning Lemche (2.ii.70): Nothing in the application indicates that

*These negative votes were later withdrawn, see below.

†Conditional vote, see note below.

confusion exists because of the present type direction. If the Linnaean specimen had disappeared there would—so far as I understand it—be no problem. The Commission cannot reverse its decision for formal reasons as those here presented—or its Official Lists would soon become a mess of contradictions.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (4.ii.70): In order to attain stability in nomenclature, decisions once taken by the Commission should only be repealed in extreme circumstances, where such decisions would cause great confusion. Nowhere in the present application are any ill effects of Opinion 224 indicated. The arguments given have not convinced me of the necessity of repealing the Opinion.

Prof. H. E. Vokes (9.ii.70): This is another case in which stability of nomenclatural practice is disturbed by the discovery of a Linnaean "type" specimen. In the present situation where we are concerned with a form of relatively local distribution, which is neither a generic type-species nor a stratigraphic zonal marker, I believe that preservation of confidence in the stability engendered when a name (and its interpretation) is incorporated on the Official List is a most important factor to be considered. Accordingly I vote against the application.

Dr. E. Eisenmann (17.ii.70): Inclusion of a specimen in the Linnaean collection is not proof, without more, that it was the type or even in the possession of Linnaeus at the time of the description. Before overruling a previous plenary powers decision of the Commission, I should like to know more about usage and have the view of A. Wood who made the application which resulted in the 1948 vote of the Commission.

Prof. Ernst Mayr (6.iv.70): The application is full of contradictions. If it is true that Dalman's figure represents the "species commonly known as *pecten*" then the application is opposed to the principles of the Preamble. I am willing to change my vote if I am assured that the newly selected lectotype actually corresponds to "what is commonly known as *pecten*".

The substance of the above criticisms was conveyed to the applicant, Dr. Bergström, and as a result of his reply, the following letter was addressed by the Secretary of the Commission to the five Commissioners who voted against the proposals.

"Dr. Jan Bergström asked for the Ruling given in Opinion 224 to be varied so that the specific name *pecten* Linnaeus (*Anomia*) should be attached to the Silurian species represented by a type-specimen in the Linnaean collection instead of to an Ordovician species represented by a figure published by Dalman, in 1828. You and four other Commissioners objected to Dr. Bergstrom's proposal on the following grounds:

1. That if Dalman's figure represented the species commonly known as *pecten*, the application was contrary to the principles of the Preamble (this objection would be withdrawn if it could be shown that the newly designated lectotype corresponded to that species).
2. That the presence of a specimen in the Linnaean collection is insufficient ground unless supported by evidence of usage.
3. That the species is not shown to be of such importance, either as a type-species or as a horizon-marker, to warrant varying a decision recorded on the Official List.

4. That it has not been shown that the effects of Opinion 224 are so serious as to warrant changing a plenary powers decision.

I therefore wrote on 26 June 1970 to Dr. Bergström, making two points. I asked him, first, if he could show that stability of nomenclature would be seriously upset by the name *pecten* being transferred from the Silurian species with which it is generally associated to an Ordovician species. Secondly, I asked him to clarify a discrepancy between Dr. Alan Wood's original request to the Commission (*Bull.* **1** : 239) and the Ruling given in Opinion 224. Dr. Wood showed that the specimen in the Linnaean collection did in fact correspond to the Silurian species long known as *pecten* and asked that the name be attached to that species. In passing, he mentioned that the characteristics of that species had become known by personal contacts until Dalman (1828) published typical figures. The Ruling in Opinion 224, however, instead of attaching the name *pecten* to the species represented by the Linnaean specimen, attached it to the species represented by Dalman's figure. Dr. Bergström showed that this latter species is an Ordovician one. Thus the effect of the Ruling in Opinion 224 is different from that originally sought by Dr. Wood. The point that I wished Dr. Bergström particularly to deal with was whether the geological horizon of the species figured by Dalman was known to be different from that of the species represented by the Linnaean specimen at the time of the Ruling given in Opinion 224, or whether that difference was only perceived later.

"Dr. Bergstrom replied on 23 June 1970. He did not deal with the question of usage, doubtless because this is covered by Dr. Wood's original application. I have discussed this point with workers on Lower Palaeozoic brachiopods. All agree that, while the species is not of the first order of importance, it is common and geographically widespread and thus frequently cited in the literature of a number of countries. Inconvenience arising from the transfer of the name would thus be widely resented. On the second point, he tells me that the probable identity and geological horizon of Dalman's species was first discussed by him in 1968 (*Geologica et Palaeontologica* **2** : 1–35). While the species cannot be certainly recognized from Dalman's generalized figure, the mode of preservation indicates that it is probably based, not on a Silurian specimen from Gotland, but on an Ordovician one from Västergötland, most likely a specimen of the species now known as *Coolinia dalmani* Bergström, 1968. However, Dalman mentioned three localities of different geological and palaeontological characteristics. This fact, plus the inadequacy of his figure, makes it impossible to be certain which species he had in mind. Dr. Bergström says that if the effect of the Ruling in Opinion 224 had been to attach the name *pecten* unequivocally to a particular Ordovician species he would not have objected. As it is, that Ruling (1) disturbs the stability of a widely-used name, (2) aims at a result different from that originally sought by Dr. Wood, and (3) produces a confused situation since the species to which the name is to be applied cannot certainly be identified. All these defects would be remedied if his application was approved.

"I am therefore writing to ask if, on the grounds set forth in this letter, you would be prepared to change your vote on V.P. (70)1. I may add that Dr. Bergström's application has in fact been approved by the necessary majority.

I am, however, unwilling to publish the Opinion leaving your well-founded objections without a reply."

The following answers to Mr. Melville's letter were received:

Dr. E. Eisenmann: On the basis of your letter of 10 August 1970, I am willing to go along with the majority of the Commission. You may therefore change my vote on V.P. (70)1. It would be desirable if the additional facts mentioned in your letter were published in connection with the Opinion.

Prof. H. E. Vokes: In response to your letter of 10 August concerning Opinion 224 and the problem of the species represented by Dalman's illustration of *Anomia pecten* Linnaeus, may I say that on the basis of the information contained there-in I am perfectly willing to vote for the substitution of the specimen in the Linnaean Collection as the lectotype. The fact that the species cannot certainly be identified from the Dalman figure, and would be of uncertain provenance is to me compelling evidence of need for a change.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis: Your letter of 10 August put my doubts about this case fully at rest and I will be glad to vote for the proposed actions.

Dr. Henning Lemche: I am still most reluctant—in principle—to change anything already on an Official List, but the present case does seem to present a necessity for doing so. What I have now learned suffices to show that things cannot be left as they stand, and Dr. Bergström's proposals are well founded. Therefore, please count my vote with the majority now that I have the relevant information.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 964.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
4 *March* 1971

LIOPELMATINA MIVART, 1869 (AMPHIBIA, SALIENTIA): PROPOSED EMENDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TO LEIOPELMATIDAE. Z.N.(S.) 1936

By James D. Fawcett and Hobart M. Smith

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The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission to place the generic name *Leiopelma* Fitzinger, 1861, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. The relevant facts are as follows:

2. Fitzinger (1861 : 218) gave the name *Leiopelma hochstetteri* to some specimens of the New Zealand native frog which had been collected by Hochstetter on the Coromandel peninsula. Günther (1868 : 478), however, used the emended spelling *Liopelma* and the New Zealand native frogs were in general referred to under this name by European, American and New Zealand workers during the following 70 odd years.

3. Turbott (1942 : 247) and later Myers and Carvalho (1945 : 17, footnote 5) drew attention to this spelling error emphasizing the fact that Fitzinger's (1861) incorrect transliteration should be retained. The usage of the spelling *Leiopelma* by N. G. and E. M. Stephenson in their series of studies extending through the 1950's and 1960's has no doubt been responsible for the almost universal usage of this spelling in recent years. Accordingly, when the generic name *Leiopelma* Fitzinger, 1861, is placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, *Liopelma* Günther, 1868, should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

4. Each of the generic names mentioned above has been made the basis of a family-group name. Mivart (1869 : 291) erected the taxon LIOPELMATINA, which he placed in the family BOMBINATORIDAE. Art. 34(a) permits revision of Mivart's spelling to LIOPELMATIDAE. However, the family group name LIOPELMATIDAE Mivart (1869) is based on Günther's (1868) spelling emendation. Art. 33(a)(ii) makes it clear that *Liopelma* Günther, 1868, is an unjustified emendation and therefore is a junior objective synonym of *Leiopelma* Fitzinger, 1861. Art. 40 states that a family-group based upon a junior objective synonym is not to be changed unless an alternate name has won general acceptance.

5. Alternate family names include, in chronological order, the (1) ASCAPHIDAE Fejérváry (1923 : 178, type-genus *Ascaphus* Stejneger (1899 : 899), a monotypic genus, containing only *A. truei* Stejneger); (2) LIOPELMIDAE Noble (1924 : 9), proposed as new but actually an erroneous spelling variant of LIOPELMATIDAE Mivart; (3) LEIOPELMIDAE Turbott (1942 : 247); and (4) LEIOPELMATIDAE Stephenson (1951 : 18). The LIPELMIDAE Romer (1933 : 437) is an erroneous subsequent spelling without nomenclatural status. Nos. 3 and 4 are nomenclatural equivalents, the latter being a justified emendation of Turbott's name. It is true, apparently, that the name ASCAPHIDAE has been used more frequently than any other name over the past 35 years; it has been used regularly

in the *Zoological Record* during that time (with LEIOPELMIDAE, 1959–1963), and in 16 of 48 other works we have sampled. However, in the same period LEIOPELMIDAE had 10 usages, LIOPELMIDAE 11, LIOPELMATIDAE 2, and LEIOPELMATIDAE 9.

6. Lacking general acceptance of an alternate name for the LIOPELMATIDAE, Mivart's name should be retained. However, it is undesirable that the family name not reflect the correct original spelling of the generic name. We here petition rendition of the name LEIOPELMATIDAE, retaining Mivart's date (1869) and authorship.

7. Recently, some doubts have been raised concerning the phylogenetic relationships between *Ascaphus* and *Leiopelma*. Kuhn (1967 : 14) notes the following: "Ascaphidae . . .; meist als synonym für Leiopelmatidae aufgefasst, neuerdings aber als selbstandige Familie anerkannt." Although the majority of workers place *Ascaphus* and *Leiopelma* in the same family, until such time as these two genera can be convincingly shown to warrant separate family-group names it seems desirable to stabilize the present nomenclatural instability and place the family-group name LEIOPELMATIDAE on the Official List for the reasons given above. Also for these reasons, the name ASCAPHIDAE should not be dealt with officially at the present time.

8. Accordingly we ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) through use of its plenary powers to emend LIOPELMATINA Mivart, 1869, to LEIOPELMATIDAE Mivart, 1869;

(2) to place the undermentioned generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology: *Leiopelma* Fitzinger, 1861 (gender : feminine) (type-species, by monotypy, *Leiopelma hochstetteri* Fitzinger, 1861);

(3) to place the undermentioned generic name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology: *Liopelma* Günther, 1868 (an unjustified emendation of *Leiopelma* Fitzinger, 1861);

(4) to place the undermentioned family-group name on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology: LEIOPELMATIDAE Mivart, 1869 (type-genus *Leiopelma* Fitzinger, 1861);

(5) to place the undermentioned family-group names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) LIOPELMATIDAE Mivart, 1869 (type-genus *Liopelma* Günther, 1868) (Ruled under the plenary powers to be an incorrect original spelling for LEIOPELMATIDAE);

(b) LIOPELMIDAE Noble, 1924 (type-genus *Liopelma* Günther, 1868) (an incorrect spelling for LIOPELMATIDAE);

(c) LEIOPELMIDAE Turbott, 1942 (type-genus *Leiopelma* Fitzinger, 1861) (an incorrect spelling for LEIOPELMATIDAE).

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PAPILIO ACTAEON FABRICIUS 1775 v. *PAPILIO ACTEON* von ROTTEMBURG 1775 (LEP. RHOPALOCERA). Z.N.(S.) 1937

By N. D. Riley and L. G. Higgins

According to the Code (1964 edition, Article 58(1)) these two names are homonyms, and Opinion 516 rules that, although both were published in 1775, precedence is to be given to *Papilio actaeon* Fabricius as the senior homonym.

Papilio actaeon Fabricius 1775 is a South American Thecline butterfly, the precise identification of which is so uncertain that the name has never become current in any accepted definite sense. A search of the literature from 1775 to date has revealed only 13 publications in which the name figures in any way at all, as follows:

References to *Papilio actaeon* Fabricius: no others found.

1775. Fabricius, *Syst. ent.* App. 829.
The original description. No locality. Said to be in Coll. Dr. Drury. Compares it with *P. cupido* Linnaeus 1758. Although some part of Drury's collection is said to have come to the British Museum, no specimen of his identifiable as *Papilio actaeon* Fabricius is now present in the Collection.

1781. Fabricius. *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 113.
Repeats earlier diagnosis, omitting supplementary description.

1787. Fabricius. *Mant. Ins.* **2** : 65.
Repeats earlier diagnosis.

1790. Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (Gmelin's edition) **1** (5) : 2338.
Repeats Fabrician diagnosis.

1793. Fabricius, *Ent. Syst.* **3** (1) : 269.
Refers it to *Hesperia.*
Repeats earlier diagnosis, but treats it as a synonym of:
(a) his own *Papilio venus* (1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 115) from which it "vix differt";
(b) *Papilio imperialis* Cramer (1775) *Uit. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 120.
Adds: Alae supra cyaneae, apice nigrae. Puncta duo ferruginea in centro alae anticae. Caudae atrae. Habitat Surinam.

1822. Godart, *Enc. Meth.* **9** : 623.
Refers it to *Polyommatus.*
Quotes Fabricius' original diagnosis; synonymizes it (as did Fabricius in 1793) with both *Papilio venus* Fabricius and with *Papilio imperialis* Cramer. Considers *actaeon* to be the female of *Papilio venus*, as it "only differs from *venus* in having the upperside of the wings lighter blue".
Habitat Surinam.

1847. Doubleday, E., *List Lep. Ins. B.M.* pt. II : 40.
Lists "Thecla Actaeon. Hesp. Act. *Fab. Ent. Syst.* v : 329. "a. Brazil. Presented by T. Tatum Esq."

Note (1) This entry implies that there was then only the one specimen in B.M. It is not now to be found.

Note (2) *Thecla imperialis* (synonymized with *Arcas imperator* Swainson and *Hesp. venus* Fab.) is listed by Doubleday as a separate species, represented by a single specimen from Brazil.

1852. Westwood *in* Doubleday Westwood & Hewitson **2** : 483.
Lists "*H. actaeon*" as distinct from *H. venus* Fab. (with synonym *P. imperialis* Cramer) and records it from Brazil in B.M. (probably the Tatum specimen mentioned by Butler below).

1865. Hewitson, *Ill. Diurn. Lep., Lycaenidae* : 72.
Lists *Thecla actaeon* without comment or figure.

1869. Butler, *Cat. Diurn. Lep. desc. Fabricius* : 194.
Lists it as *Theritas actaeon* Fabricius and gives *P. venus* Fab. and *P. imperialis* as [junior] synonyms.
Para. Lower Amazons (obtained 1850, collected by H. W. Bates) (not now traceable in Coll. B.M.).
Note Butler is the first person to synonymize all three, and to realize *actaeon* is the oldest available synonym, if all are in fact conspecific.

1871. Kirby, *Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lep.* : 379.
Lists it as distinct from *imperialis* Cramer & *venus* Fabricius.

1919. Draudt, *in* Seitz *Grossschmett. Erde.* **5** : 746.
Lists it as a doubtful synonym of *imperialis*, together with *venus*.

1959. Comstock and Huntington, *J. New York Ent. Soc.* **67** : 61.
Listed without comment.
68 : 234 : *imperialis* listed with *venus* as synonym.
72 : 180 : *venus* listed as syn. of *imperialis*.

It will be noticed that not one of the three specimens (that were or might have been in B.M.) referred to in the literature quoted above appears now to be extant, so identification rests solely on published information. Of authors who referred to the species subsequently to the original description, only Fabricius himself (1793), Godart (1822), Westwood (1852) and Butler (1869) contributed anything of possible taxonomic significance.

2. References to *Papilio acteon* von Rottemburg: Ludworth Skipper.

For nearly 200 years this wide-spread European Hesperid butterfly has been consistently known as *acteon* (sometimes mis-spelt *actaeon*). Though a few sub-species and varieties have been described, no specific synonyms are known, and there has never been any doubt as to the identity of the species described by von Rottemburg. It would seem to be a labour of supererogation to list the references to this species in the extensive literature on palaearctic butterflies. However, some idea of their number can be obtained from the references quoted by Tutt (1905–1906, *British Lep.* **8** : 117–130). Under "synonymy" he lists over fifty and, by implication, a further 150 result from an examination of his distribution lists. A great many others undoubtedly exist, for the butterfly has never been known by any other name.

3. Prior to the publication of Opinion 516, the question of homonymy between Fabricius's *actaeon* and von Rottemburg's *acteon* appears to have

been ignored, possibly because of the impossibility of deciding their relative dates of publication or, more likely, because of the difference in the spelling of the two names, and the lack of knowledge of the S. American Hairstreak butterflies amongst European lepidopterists. However, now that Opinion 516 and Article 58(1) of the Code have pin-pointed the difficulty, it seems desirable to invite the Commission to overcome it. Accordingly we submit the following application, which already has the full support of Dr. Harry K. Clench (Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, U.S.A.), Mr. G. E. Tite (British Museum, N.H.), Colonel S. S. Nicolay (Virginia, U.S.A.) and Monsieur Henri Stempffer (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris), all leading specialists on Lycaenid taxonomy who would be entirely agreeable to the retention of the Hesperid *acteon* by suppression of the earlier Lycaenid *actaeon:*

The purpose of the present application is to invite the Commission to suppress a name that is virtually a *nomen oblitum*, namely *Papilio actaeon* Fabricius 1775, in order to validate its junior homonym, *Papilio acteon* von Rottemburg, which applies to a common and well known European Hesperid butterfly, by taking the following action:

(1) to exercise its plenary powers to suppress for all purposes the name *Papilio actaeon* Fabricius 1775, *Syst. Ent.*, Appendix, p. 829;

(2) to place the name *Papilio actaeon* Fabricius, so suppressed, on the Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the name *Papilio acteon* von Rottemburg 1775, *Naturforscher* **6** : 30 on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

CASSIDIDAE AND HARPIDAE: TWO FAMILY-GROUP HOMONYMS IN MOLLUSCA AND ARTHROPODA. Z.N.(S.) 1938

By A. G. Beu (*New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt, New Zealand*)

From recent publications it is clear that the family-group name CASSIDIDAE, in current use in Mollusca, has a homonym in Insecta, and the family-group name HARPIDAE, also in current use in Mollusca, has a homonym in Trilobita. These cases of simple homonymy through similarity of generic names are referred to the Commission for rulings, under the terms of Article 55(a).

Family HARPIDAE

Whittington (1959, p.O415) attributed the trilobite family-group name HARPIDAE to Hawle and Corda, 1847 *Prodrom. Mon. böhm. Trilob.*: 161 (*nom. correct.* Miller, 1889 *pro* HARPIDES Hawle and Corda; emend. Whittington, 1950). The name is based on the genus-group name *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839. I am unable to find an earlier family-group name than that of H. and A. Adams (1853, p. 139; pointed out by Dr. A. Myra Keen) for the molluscan family-group name HARPIDAE; before this time the genus *Harpa* [Röding], 1798, was included in either the BUCCINIDAE or the OLIVIDAE.

The late Canon L. W. Grensted, then Classical Adviser to the Commission (*in litt.*—8 May 1956), stated that "*Harpa* (Mollusca) is a good late-Latin word and HARPIDAE is inevitable". However, "*Harpes* is . . . a coinage". It would normally lead to the stem *harp-*, but there are precedents (e.g. *Herpes*, herpetis) suggesting use of the stem *harpet-*. Thus Canon Grensted favoured HARPETIDAE rather than HARPEIDAE. There are no generic names that could lead to a family-group name preoccupying HARPETIDAE, and it seems reasonable to use the name preferred by Canon Grensted.

Harpa is a good Latin name, and it is extremely difficult to form a logical and readily pronouncible alternative family-group name to HARPIDAE from it, whereas *Harpes* is a coined name on which several other family-group names could be based (HARPESIDAE, HARPETIDAE, HARPEIDAE, etc.). It seems best for the Commission to follow the example given under Article 55(a), and choose an alternative name based on *Harpes*, to avoid the homonymy. The favoured choice for an alternative name is HARPETIDAE.

Family CASSIDIDAE

4. The earliest form of the molluscan name CASSIDIDAE listed by Herrmannsen (1846, p. 192) is "CASSIDITAE" Latreille, 1825 (*Fam. Règne Anim.*: 194). Under Article 11(e) ii the family-group name CASSIDIDAE dates from Latreille, 1825. The family name is based on *Cassis* Scopoli, 1777. According to Lewis and Short (1879, p. 297) the genitive form of *cassis* (a helmet) is *cassidis*, and following Code Table 2A, p. 123 (example *lapis*) the family name is correctly spelled CASSIDIDAE.

5. In Insecta the Subfamily CASSIDINAE (of the Family CHRYSOMELIDAE;

Coleoptera) is based on the genus *Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758. The family-group name dates from Stephens, 1831 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. **4** : 364–5) who spelled it CASSIDIADAE. According to Lewis and Short (1879, p. 297), *cassida* is an accessory form of *cassis*, and its genitive from is *cassidae*; thus the family-group name is correctly spelled CASSIDINAE. As under Article 36 "all categories in the family-group are of co-ordinate status in nomenclature", this is again a case of simple homonymy brought about by similarity of generic names.

6. As several recent authors (Abbott, 1965, 1968; Sohl, 1969; Cernohorsky, 1970) have used the contraction CASSIDAE for the moluscan family, CASSIDIDAE Latreille seems to be the better name to change.

7. Thus, under the terms of Article 55(a), the Commission is requested:

(1) to Rule under the plenary powers:

(a) that the stem of the generic name *Cassis* Scopoli, 1777, for the purposes of Article 29 is CASSI-;

(b) that the stem of the generic name *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839, for the purposes of Article 29 is HARPET-;

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) CASSIDAE (emend. under the plenary powers of CASSIDITES) Latreille, 1825, *Fam. Règn. Anim.*: 194 (type-genus *Cassis* Scopoli, 1777) (Class Gastropoda);

(b) CASSIDINAE (correction of CASSIDIADAE) Stephens, 1831, *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Mand. **4** : 364–5 (type-genus *Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758) (Order Coleoptera);

(c) HARPETIDAE (emend. under the plenary powers of HARPIDES) Hawle & Corda, 1847, *Prodr. Mon. böhm. Trilob.*: 161 (type-genus *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839) (Class Trilobita);

(d) HARPIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1853, *Gen. rec. Moll.* **1** : 139 (type-genus *Harpa* [Röding], 1798) (Class Gastropoda);

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Cassis* Scopoli, 1777, *Introd. Hist. nat.*: 393 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by W. H. Dall, 1909, (*U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Paper* 59 : 60), *Buccinum cornutus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 735;

(b) *Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758 *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 362 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Spaeth, 1914 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.* **64** : (140)), *Cassida nebulosa* Linnaeus, 1758, *ibid.*: 363.

(c) *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839, *Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol.* **19** (1) : 358 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Harpes macrocephalus* Goldfuss, 1839, *ibid.*: 359–60, pl. 33, fig. 2;

(d) *Harpa* [Röding], 1798, *Mus. Bolten.* (2) : 149 (gender: feminine) type-species, by tautonymy, *Buccinum harpa* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 738;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *cornutus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Buccinum cornutus* (type-species of *Cassis* Scopoli, 1777);

(b) *nebulosa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Cassida nebulosa* (type-species of *Cassida* Linnaeus, 1758);

(c) *macrocephalus* Goldfuss, 1839, as published in the binomen *Harpes macrocephalus* (type-species of *Harpes* Goldfuss, 1839);

(d) *harpa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Buccinum harpa* (type-species of *Harpa* [Röding], 1798).

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CYMATIIDAE IREDALE, 1913 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1939

By W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*) and A. G. Beu (*New Zealand Geological Survey, Lower Hutt, New Zealand*)

Iredale (1913, *Nautilus* **27** : 56) proposed the family-group name CYMATIIDAE (type-genus *Cymatium* [Röding], 1798) for a group of taenioglossate gastropods previously located in the homonymous family TRITONIIDAE. The author disregarded previously established family-group names based on genera of the CYMATIIDAE, because of his conviction that a family-group name should be "based upon the oldest genus in the family".

Since the names of families are governed by chronological priority under the current Code (Article 23(d)(i)), the status of the universally accepted family-group name CYMATIIDAE needs clarification. The existence of eight prior family-group names which, according to current classification, belong to the same family as the CYMATIIDAE, presents a threat to the well-established but later family name CYMATIIDAE. An application is here made to the Commission under the terms of Article 23(d)(ii).

The prior family-group names are as follows:

(a) RANELLINA Gray, 1854, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, pt. 21 : 37 (type-genus *Ranella* Lamarck, 1816):
  (i) RANELLACEA Troschel, 1863, *Geb. Schnecken* **1** : 227;
  (ii) RANELLIDAE Gill, 1871, *Smiths. Misc. coll.* **10** : 9; Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* **84** : 121;
  (iii) RANELLINAE Tryon, 1881, *Man. Conch.* **3** : pl. 18 (emendation of *Ranellina* Gray, 1854);

(b) PERSONINA Gray, 1854, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, pt. 21 : 37 (type-genus *Persona* Montfort, 1810);

(c) SIMPULIDAE Dautzenberg, 1900, *Soc. Zool. France* **13** : 45 (type-genus *Simpulum* Mörch, 1852 (non *Simpulum* Fabricius, 1823);

(d) LAMPUSIDAE Cossmann, 1901, *Ess. paléoc. comp.* **4** : 143 (type-genus *Lampusia* Schumacher, 1817);

(e) SEPTIDAE Dall, 1904, *Smiths. Misc. coll.* **47** : 116; Cossman, 1906, *Ess. paléoc. comp.* **7** : 233; Suter, 1909, *Rec. Canterbury Mus.* **1** : 7; Suter, 1909, *Subant. Islds. New Zealand*, p. 22; Suter, 1913, *Man. N.Z. Moll.*, p. 302; Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* **84** : 121 (type-genus *Septa* Perry, 1810);

(f) AQUILLIDAE Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1904, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* **56** : 592; Schepman, 1909, *Siboga Exp.* **49b** : 110 (type-genus *Aquillus* Montfort, 1810);

(g) LOTORIIDAE Harris, 1897, *Cat. Tert. Moll. Brit. Mus.*, pt. 1 : 185; Suter in Hutton, 1904, *Ind. Faun. Nov. Zealandiae*, p. 75; Peile, 1926, *Proc. Malac Soc. Lond.* **17** : 80 (type-genus *Lotorium* Montfort, 1810);

(h) NYCTILOCHIDAE Dall, 1912, *Nautilus* **24** : 59; Dodge, 1957, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **113** : 170 (type-genus *Nyctilochus* Gistel, 1848).

The availability of prior family-group names did not prevent authors from adopting Iredale's CYMATIIDAE. With rare exceptions, the family-group name CYMATIIDAE has been almost universally accepted by malacologists and paleontologists, and has been used in malacological literature by the following authors: Iredale, 1925, 1929 and 1936; Thiele, 1925 and 1929; Woodring, 1928 and 1959; Grant & Gale, 1931; Oostingh, 1931; Bayer, 1933; Ladd, 1934; Adam & Leloup, 1938; Pilsbry & Olsson, 1941; Wenz, 1941; Beets, 1941; M. Smith, 1944 and 1948; Gardner, 1945 and 1947; Allan, 1950; Kuroda & Habe, 1952; Emerson & Puffer, 1953; Olsson & Harbison, 1953; Abbott, 1954; Belletante, 1954; Demond, 1957; Clench & Turner, 1957; Keen, 1958 and 1963; Kira, 1959; Garrard, 1961; Warmke & Abbott, 1961; Clarke, 1962; Habe, 1962; Iredale & McMichael, 1962; Macpherson & Gabriel, 1962; Barnard, 1963; Emerson & Old, 1963; Jung, 1965; Fleming, 1966; Habe & Kosuge, 1966; Weaver, 1966; Rehder, 1967; Orr-Maes, 1967; Cernohorsky, 1967 and 1970; Beu, 1968 and 1970; Shuto, 1969.

The foregoing authors list, by no means complete, clearly demonstrates the dominant usage of the family-group name CYMATIIDAE in current molluscan literature.

The family-group name SIMPULIDAE Dautzenberg, 1900, should be eliminated from chronological priority considerations; the type-genus *Simpulum* is a primary homonym which invalidates the family name. The type-genera of PERSONINA, LAMPUSIDAE, AQUILLIDAE, LOTORIIDAE and NYCTILOCHIDAE are objective or subjective synonyms of chronologically prior cymatiid genera; neither the family-group names nor the nominate genera would be utilized in a generic or suprageneric arrangement of the CYMATIIDAE at the present time, with the possible exception of the PERSONINAE.

The nominate genera *Ranella* Lamarck, 1816, and *Septa* Perry, 1810, are both in current use in cymatiid literature, and the family-group name RANELLINAE Gray is treated as an available subfamily name in cymatiid classification. It should be pointed out that species of the related family BURSIDAE have been generally, but erroneously, assigned to the RANELLINAE or RANELLIDAE, but the nominate type-genus *Ranella* has proved to belong to the same family as the CYMATIIDAE (Dell & Dance, 1963, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.* **35** : 159). It is desirable that the genus *Septa* Perry, which is in current use in malacological literature, be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Since any name placed on that List must have the possibility of becoming a type-genus of a family (*fide* Holthuis, 1969, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 131), a suppression of the family-group name SEPTIDAE is not feasible. Although not in current use as a subfamily or tribe, the family-group name SEPTIDAE may possibly be utilized by some worker at a future date in a classification of the CYMATIIDAE.

In summary, we formally propose that the family-group name CYMATIIDAE Iredale, 1913, be given precedence over the seven prior and available family-group names listed above. We do not favour a suppression of these prior family-group taxa, on the grounds that a continued usage of RANELLINAE Gray,

1854, should be preserved in a subfamilial sense, without endangering the status of the later name CYMATIIDAE. Apart from the currently used type-genus *Septa* Perry, the other five type-genera *Persona*, *Lampusia*, *Aquillus*, *Lotorium*, and *Nyctilochus* are, at the present time, considered to be objective or subjective synonyms; the family-group names are nevertheless available, if not currently used taxa.

Therefore, in the interests of stability and universality of nomenclature, the Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers;

to direct that the family-group name CYMATIIDAE Iredale, 1913, be given precedence over RANELLIDAE Gray, 1854 (emendation of RANELLINA Gray, 1854, by Gill, 1871), PERSONINAE Gray, 1854 (here emended), LOTORIIDAE Harris, 1897, LAMPUSIDAE Cossmann, 1901, SEPTIDAE Dall, 1904, AQUILLIDAE Pilsbry & Vanatta, 1904, and NYCTILOCHIDAE Dall, 1912, by any zoologist who considers *Ranella* Lamarck, *Persona* Montfort, *Lotorium* Montfort, *Lampusia* Schumacher, *Septa* Perry, *Aquillus* Montfort or *Nyctilochus* Gistel, to belong to the same family as *Cymatium* [Röding].

(2) to place the following family-group names on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) CYMATIIDAE Iredale, 1913 (type-genus *Cymatium* [Röding], 1798);

(b) RANELLINAE Gray, 1854 (emendation of RANELLINA Gray, 1854) (type-genus *Ranella* Lamarck, 1816);

(c) SEPTIDAE Dall, 1904 (type-genus *Septa* Perry, 1810);

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Cymatium* [Röding], 1798 (gender : neuter), type-species, by subsequent designation by Dall, 1904, *Murex femorale* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Ranella* Lamarck, 1816 (gender : feminine), type-species, by subsequent monotypy by Children, 1823, *Ranella gigantea* Lamarck, 1816;

(c) *Septa* Perry, 1810 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy *Septa scarlatina* Perry, 1810;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *femorale* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Murex femorale;*

(b) *gigantea* Lamarck, 1816, as published in the binomen *Ranella gigantea;*

(c) *scarlatina* Perry, 1810, as published in the binomen *Septa scarlatina.*

PLEUROACANTHITES CANAVARI (CEPHALOPODA, LYTOCERATINA): PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE *AMMONITES BIFORMIS* J. DE C. SOWERBY, 1831, AS TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1940

By M. K. Howarth (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

1. In 1958 Arkell (1958, *Bull. Zool. Nomen.* **16** : 62) proposed that the family-group name PLEUROACANTHITIDAE Hyatt, 1900 (type-genus: *Pleuroacanthites* Canavari, 1883) be added to the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, that form being a correction of the originally mis-spelt form PLEURACANTHITIDAE (Hyatt, 1900, *in* Zittel's *Textb. Palaeont.* (ed. C. R. Eastman): 568). He also proposed that the type genus *Pleuroacanthites* be added to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology in the form:

Pleuroacanthites Canavari, 1883 (type-species, by selection by Haug, 1889: *Ammonites biformis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1831, *in* De la Beche, *Geol. Man*: 319).

It was similarly proposed that the specific name *biformis* be added to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

2. No objections were received to these proposals, which were duly embodied in Opinion 575 (1959, *Bull. Zool. Nomen.* **17** : 134). In that application and the resulting Opinion the Commission was not asked to rule whether *Ammonites biformis* was the type-species of *Pleuroacanthites*; that type-species and its selection by Haug in 1889 were merely presented to the Commission as facts. Unfortunately proper application of the Rules of Nomenclature leads to a different type-species for *Pleuroacanthites*, and therefore the present application seeks to legalize the position of *Ammonites biformis*, which has always been considered the type-species by all subsequent workers.

3. Canavari (1883, *Atti Soc. Toscana Sci. Nat., Proc. Verb.* **3** : 279) proposed the name *Pleuroacanthites* for the group "dei *Lytoceras armati*", which he contrasted with the "*fimbriati* (*Lytoceras, sensu stricto*)" and the "*reticosti* (*Costidiscus*)". A description and differences from other genera were given, but no other species were discussed or included. "*Lytoceras armati*" is not a correctly formed zoological name, and it is therefore concluded that no species were put into *Pleuroacanthites* at its original proposal.

4. The first author to put species into *Pleuroacanthites* was Zittel (1884, *Handb. Palaeont.*: 442), as follows: "Formenreihe des *Ammonites articulatus* Sow. (*Pleuracanthites* Canavari) . . . [generic description] . . . Beisp.: *A. articulatus* Sow., *A. Meneghinii* Sism. (Unt. Lias), *A. hircinus* Schloth (Mittl. Lias), *A. Germainei* d'Orb., *A. Dorcadis* Menegh. (Ob. Lias), *A. torulosus* Ziet. (Dogger). Hierher wohl auch *A. Duvalianus* d'Orb. (Neocom)." The spelling of the generic name as *Pleuracanthites* is an invalid subsequent alteration of the original spelling. Nevertheless, Zittel was clearly discussing Canavari's genus, and one of the species included by Zittel ought to be selected as the type-species. This has never been done subsequently, and if it were to be done now *Ammonites*

articulatus J. de C. Sowerby, 1831, would be the only reasonable choice. This species is, however, the type-species of the genus *Analytoceras* Hyatt, 1900, which is a validly formed genus currently in use by ammonite palaeontologists (e.g. *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, ed. R. C. Moore, Part L, Mollusca 4, 1957 : L192).

5. Later Canavari (1888, *Mem. Reg. Com. Geol. Ital.* **3** : 66) described his genus in much more detail, though he followed Zittel in using the invalidly altered spelling *Pleuracanthites*. Canavari only referred one species to his genus—*Ammonites biformis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1831.

6. In the following year Haug (1889, *Ann. Géol. Univ.* **5** : 1057) in the middle of a general discussion of genera, said " . . . mais l'ancien *Lytoceras* (?) *biforme* Sow. devient le type du genre *Pleuracanthites* . . .". This was the origin of Arkell's statement that Haug selected *Ammonites biformis* Sowerby as type of *Pleuroacanthites*. Haug's selection was not necessary, because, if Zittel's included species are put aside, Canavari only referred one species to his genus in 1888, and this would become the type-species by subsequent monotypy.

7. In order to regularize the position of *A. biformis* as type-species, for it has been considered as such by all subsequent workers, the Commission is now asked to set aside all previous designations of any species as type-species of the genus *Pleuroacanthites* Canavari, 1883, and having done so, to use its plenary powers to designate *Ammonites biformis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1831, as the type-species.

8. The Commission is also asked to alter the entry of *Pleuroacanthites* in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology tc show that the type-species, *Ammonites biformis*, was designated by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature under its plenary powers.

CLINUS ACULEATUS REINHARDT, 1837 (PISCES, BLENNIOIDEI): A SPECIFIC NAME PROPOSED FOR SUPPRESSION IN FAVOUR OF *CLINUS MACULATUS* FRIES, 1838. Z.N.(S.) 1941

By Jørgen G. Nielsen (*Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen*)

The aim of this proposal is to ask the International Commission to suppress a specific name which has been unused for over 50 years.

2. *Clinus maculatus* Fries, 1838 was published in "Ichthyologiska Bidrag till Skandinaviens Fauna"*K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* (1837) **1838** : 23–58. *Clinus aculeatus* Reinhardt, 1837 was published in "Ichthyologiske Bidrag til den grønlandske Fauna. København 1837, pp. 1–122." Usually *C. maculatus* is considered published in 1837 and *C. aculeatus* is generally cited as its synonym, because the majority of authors refer to the following description of *C. aculeatus* "Ichthyologiske Bidrag til den grønlandske Fauna." *K. danske Vidensk. Selsk. nat. math. Afh.*, part VII: 83–228, published in 1838.

3. Thus, *maculatus* Fries, 1838 is in fact a junior synonym of *aculeatus* Reinhardt, 1837, but *aculeatus* has been used very rarely. The latest work in which I have been able to find *aculeatus* treated as a valid species is more than 50 years old.

4. Gill listed in "Catalogue of the fishes of the eastern coast of North America, from Greenland to Georgia". *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* (1861) **1862** : 1–63, *Lumpenus aculeatus* (Reinhardt) as a synonym of *Leptoclinus maculatus*, but without mentioning Fries as the original describer. Strangely enough, Jordan "The genera of fishes, part III, 1919" suggested *Lumpenus aculeatus* (Reinhardt) as the "orthotype" for *Leptoclinus* Gill, 1862.

5. As the species in question is common in the North Atlantic area and therefore mentioned in several papers it would cause much inconvenience to change the well established name *maculatus* for the unfamiliar *aculeatus*.

6. I therefore ask the ICZN

(1) to suppress under the plenary powers the specific name *aculeatus* Reinhardt, 1837, as published in the combination *Clinus aculeatus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *maculatus* Fries, 1838, as published in the combination *Clinus maculatus;*

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *aculeatus* Reinhardt, 1837, as published in the combination *Clinus aculeatus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above).

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Dr. E. G. MUNROE (*Canada Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Ottawa, Canada*) (9 June 1961)
Professor E. BINDER (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland*) (21 May 1962)
Professor Harold E. VOKES (*University of Tulane, Department of Geology, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. L. B. HOLTHUIS (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*) (28 August 1963) (*Acting President*)
Professor Ernst MAYR (*Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*)
Dr. J. FOREST (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 August 1963) (*Councillor*)
Dr. Otto KRAUS (*Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, Germany*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. W. D. L. RIDE (*Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. Curtis W. SABROSKY (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Entomology Research Division, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Professor George Gaylord SIMPSON (*Department of Geology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.*) (28 August 1963)
Dr. Eugene EISENMANN (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024, U.S.A.*) (30 January 1968)
Mr. R. V. MELVILLE (*Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7*) (30 January 1968) (*Secretary*)
Dr. Y. I. STAROBOGATOV (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-164, U.S.S.R.*) (30 January 1968)

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 28, Part 3/4 (pp. 65–128, 2 pl.) 8th December 1971

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Grant of priority to *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888, and *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953, over *Eudyptes atratus* Finsch, 1885 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1893.

(2) Neotype for *Graptolithus nilssoni* Barrande, 1850 (Graptolithina). Z.N.(S.) 1934.

(3) Suppression of *Giraffa camelopardalis australis* Rhoads, 1896 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1942.

(4) Suppression of *Ctenodonta elongata* Salter, 1873 (Bivalvia). Z.N.(S.) 1945.

(5) Type-species for *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1946.

(6) Suppression of *Diomedea leptorhyncha* Coues, 1866 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1947.

(7) Suppression of *Cestracion phillipi* var. *japonica* Duméril, 1865 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1951.

(8) Type-species for *Sminthurinus* Börner, 1901 (Insecta, Collembola). Z.N.(S.) 1954.

(9) Validation of *Ditylenchus* Filipjev, 1936 (Nematoda). Z.N.(S) 1955.

(10) Validation of *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith, 1830 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1956.

(11) Suppression of *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1960.

(12) Validation of *Polyzonium germanicum* Brandt, 1837 (Diplopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1962.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7,
England
September 1971

MARGARET DOYLE
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

DR. W. E. CHINA, C.B.E.

Dr. China has reached the age limit operated by the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature and accordingly has retired as the Secretary of that body. He has also relinquished his appointment of Scientific Controller to the International Trust.

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature was set up during the Secretaryship of his predecessor Francis Hemming who was both Secretary and Scientific Controller to the Trust until his retirement on grounds of ill health in 1958.

Hemming was succeeded for a short time by a member of the staff of the then Geological Survey, Richard Melville, who was seconded to the Trust for special duties and is now Secretary of the International Commission.

In 1960 Dr. China was approached by the Chairman of the Trust to take over the duties of Scientific Controller in addition to his office of Keeper of Entomology at the British Museum and this he agreed to do.

His appointment gave great satisfaction to Zoologists for his personal and scientific reputation were of the highest and his many contributions to the classification of the Hemiptera are universally acclaimed as authoritative.

It is of interest to note that Dr. China has published well over 200 original papers and described 6 new families, 4 new sub-families, 107 new genera, and over 250 new species. In addition 17 new genera have been named after him and 59 new species.

On taking up his appointment he was pressed to concentrate his efforts in dealing first with the large accumulation of cases awaiting decision.

He found a back log of some 400 cases awaiting decision from the Commission, many of extreme complexity and, indeed, some incapable of resolution under the International Code as it then was.

Many of these cases had been submitted years before and a number had been submitted by a worker who had since died and in whose field no successor had appeared.

His application and industry were fully rewarded for on his retirement from the Office of Scientific Controller under the age limit the back log had been virtually eliminated.

He would himself agree that in this he was much helped by the revision of the International Code but it must be added that the revised Code has itself presented new difficulties some of which are still not resolved.

The International Trust has, during its quarter of a century of life—it was incorporated in 1947—been exceedingly well served by its Scientific Controllers but by none better than by Dr. China and much of the advance made during that time is due to his singleness of purpose.

His colleagues on the International Trust speak not only for themselves but, they believe for the whole Zoological public, when they wish him a long and happy retirement and, in doing so, send him their sincere thanks for a task well done.

Francis J. Griffin

W. E. China.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SYSTEMATIC AND EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY

"The Society of Systematic Zoology and the International Association for Plant Taxonomy have joined forces to develop this first opportunity for botanical/zoological interaction at the international level. The University of Colorado (Boulder, Colorado) has extended a gracious invitation to meet on that campus August 4–11 1973. The diversity of ecological situations in the surrounding countryside makes this one of the most attractive sites in North America, both aesthetically and scientifically. The presence of experienced, enthusiastic biologists on that campus also provides an indispensable ingredient for the success of this Congress.

"Program plans at this point encompass interdisciplinary symposia and contributed paper sessions. The botanists will not convene a nomenclatural section but a zoological one on this subject is anticipated. In the next few months the outline of the program and other activities will begin to take form. All suggestions will be gratefully received, carefully considered, and as many adopted as practicable or feasible. Correspondence may be addressed to any member of the Steering Committee but preferably to the Secretary: Dr. James L. Reveal, Department of Botany, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20740, U.S.A."

Zoological members of the Steering Committee of this new Congress include Dr. J. O. Corliss (University of Maryland), Dr. J. A. Peters (Smithsonian Institution) and Dr. P. D. Hurd, Jr. (Smithsonian Institution). There is also an International Advisory Committee of which L. B. Holthuis, E. Mayr, R. V. Melville and C. W. Sabrosky are members.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE FINANCIAL REPORT 1970

The year's working resulted in an excess of income over expenditure of £41 compared with £350 in 1969. Income was £5,688 (£6,966) and expenditure £5,647 (£6,614).

On the income side Sales of Publications produced £4,441 (£5,442) a decrease of £1,000. The receipts from sales of the Bulletin are down by £810 but sales of the Code are £100 more than a year ago.

The lower figure of receipts from Sales is due to the reduction in the subscription price of the Bulletin.

Income from Interest is up at £1,141 (£1,091) but the grant from Unesco was cut savagely from £418 to £83.

On the expenditure side Administrative costs are lower at £3,806 (£5,148) due to the retirement of the Scientific Controller during the year but printing costs continue to rise from £1,467 to £1,847

On the Balance Sheet the only comment is to note the change of £3,000 local loan @ $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ to the same sum in local loan @ 9%.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FOR

Incorporated under the Companies

Balance Sheet—

1969 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Revenue Reserves		
	10,000	General Reserve	10,000 0 0	
	2,421	"Official List" Suspense Account (per separate account)	2,549 1 4	
21,394	*8,973*	Income and Expenditure Account (per separate account)	9,014 18 1	21,563 19 5
		Current Liabilities		
	403	Sundry Creditors	1,007 19 2	
990	*587*	Subscriptions to Publications received in advance ..	490 4 11	1,498 4 1
£22,384				£23,062 3 6

REPORT OF

In our opinion the above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure account give a true and fai with the Companies Acts, 1948 and 1967.

FINSBURY CIRCUS HOUSE,
BLOMFIELD STREET,
LONDON, EC2M 7BA
8th June, 1971

ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Act, 1929 (Limited by Guarantee)

31st December, 1970

1969 £	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Fixed Assets		
		Office Equipment—		
	1,285	Book value at 1st July, 1948 and additions since at cost	1,285 10 7	
	845	*Less*: Depreciation and amount written off	889 10 6	
440				396 0 1
		Investments at cost—		
	14,176	£18,070 3½% Treasury Stock 1977/80	14,176 0 1	
		(£11,564) Market Value at date (£12,468)		
	3,000	County Borough of Bury 9% Temporary Loan	3,000 0 0	
17,176				17,176 0 1
		Current Assets—		
		£ £ s. d.		
	542	Amounts due for Publications 295 3 0		
	252	Proportion of Staff Salary recoverable — — —		
	39	Income Tax recoverable .. 94 8 9		
	24	Selective Employment Tax recoverable 19 4 0		
	857		408 15 9	
	3,911	Balances at Bank and Cash in Hand	5,081 7 7	
4,768				5,490 3 4
£22,384				£23,062 3 6

NOTE: The Stock of Publications has not been valued

FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN
N. D. RILEY
} Members of the Committee of Management

THE AUDITORS

view of the state of affairs at 31st December, 1970 and of the result for the year ended on that date and comply

W. B. KEEN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Income and Expenditure Account for

1969 £	£	EXPENDITURE	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Administration Expenses—		
	4,095	Salaries, National Insurance etc.	2 738 17 2	
	1,000	Office Expenses	1,014 12 4	
	53	Audit Fee	52 10 0	
	5,148		3,805 19 6	
	50	*Less*: Proportion allocated to "Official List"	50 0 0	
5,098				3,755 19 6
49		Depreciation of Office Equipment		44 0 0
		Printing and Distribution of Publications—		
1,467		Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature		1,847 1 7
6,614				5,647 1 1
		Balance, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the		
352		year, carried down		41 10 8
£6,966				5,688 11 9
8,973		Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet		9,014 18 1
£8,973				£9,014 18 1

"Official List"

for the year ended

1969 £		£ s. d.
50	Proportion of Administration Expenses	50 0 0
2,421	Balance carried forward to Balance Sheet	2,549 1 4
£2,471		£2,599 1 4

the year ended 31st December, 1970

1969 £	£	INCOME	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		Sales of Publications—		
	327	International Code	435 8 9	
	331	Opinions and Declarations	32 7 2	
	4,784	Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature	3,973 14 0	
5,442				4,441 9 11
15		Donations		22 8 3
820		Interest Received on Investments (gross)		955 13 1
271		Interest on bank deposit		186 2 5
418		Grant from U.N.E.S.C.O. per International Union of Biological Sciences		82 18 1
£6,966				£5,688 11 9
8,621		Balance brought forward from 1969		8,973 7 5
352		Balance brought down		41 10 8
£8,973				£9,014 18 1

Suspense Account

31st December, 1970

1967 £		£ s. d
2,318	Balance brought forward from 1969	2,421 4 1
153	Sales of Publications	177 17 3
£2,471		£2,599 1 4

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARASITOLOGY

The following two resolutions were communicated to the Secretary of the Commission by Prof. Jean G. Baer and Dr. Ad. Mantovani having been unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the 2nd International Congress of Parasitology, held in Washington, D.C., 5–12 September 1970:

Resolution 1

The law of priority, encoded by Raphael Blanchard and Charles Wardell Stiles and adopted by the early Zoological Congresses, has been the foundation of a stable nomenclature in the ensuing years. Worthy cases that deserve consideration are cared for by the *nomina conservanda*. Otherwise to limit or restrict the application of priority to provide exceptions and exemption for particular interests or for arbitrarily selected temporal intervals will undermine and weaken the law of priority and lead to controversy and confusion.

Accordingly, the World Federation of Parasitologists at its Second International Congress in Washington, D.C., September 12, 1970, voted unanimously to request abrogation of Article 23(b).

Resolution 2

Resolution presented by Prof. P. C. C. Garnham and unanimously endorsed by the Colloquium on "Taxonomy and Morphology of Parasite Protozoa" held on Friday, 11 September, 1970, under the chairmanship of Prof. Otto Jirovec:

Proposed amendments to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature:

1. It is proposed that Article 71, under Chapter XVI ("Types in the Species-Group"), be expanded as shown below (the present reading is followed by the amended wording):

Old *Article* 71. *Application.*—The provisions of this Chapter apply equally to all categories in the species-group.

New *Article* 71. *Application.*—The provisions of this Chapter apply equally to all categories in the species-group. It is to be noted that the expression "single specimen", as used throughout Articles 72–75, may be construed to include, in its broadest sense and only for appropriate animal groups, the concept of a type-slide or type-life-history and thus may allow designation of actually more than one specimen as *the* type (or type-material). See Recommendation 72F.

2. It is further proposed that an additional recommendation be included in Article 72 to read as follows:

New *Recommendation* 72*F*. *Multiple specimen type material.*—For certain animal groups, such as the microscopic Protozoa, the single type-specimen concept may be expanded to include multiple specimens on what may be termed a type-slide or type-slides. For forms such as the polymorphic haemosporidian blood parasites, where positive identification

today requires material from several stages in the life history, an aggregate of specimens from such stages may be considered as holotype, lectotype, or neotype material. Endorsement of such an expanded definition of the term "type-specimen" is urged for zoologists working with species for which multiple specimen type material is both desirable and possible to obtain. This recommendation is appropriate for not only Article 72 but also Articles 73, 74 and 75.

THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *LEPTOCLINUM LISTERIANUM* MILNE EDWARDS AS TYPE-SPECIES OF *DIPLOSOMA* MACDONALD (ASCIDEACEA). Z.N.(S.) 1766

By F. W. E. Rowe (*Zoology & Physiology Research Laboratory, Polytechnic of Central London*)

I am much gratified that Dr. Mather (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 131) agrees with my proposals for suppression of *Leptoclinum* in favour of *Diplosoma.*

2. Regarding the selection of *listerianum* as type-species of *Diplosoma* in place of *rayneri:*

As indicated in my submission (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 247) and in my subsequent examination of relevant material (1966, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (13) **9** : 457–465) I agree with Lahille (1890) and have concluded that *Diplosoma rayneri* Macdonald 1859 and *Leptoclinum listerianum* Milne Edwards, 1841, are conspecific. The latter name, therefore takes priority. Thus either *listerianum* becomes type-species of *Diplosoma* or *Diplosoma* becomes a synonym of the genus which includes *listerianum* among its species; *rayneri* is the type-species of *Diplosoma* by monotypy. The only genus to which *listerianum* could belong is *Leptoclinum*, for which agreed suppression is being sought.

I therefore support my submission that *listerianum* should be selected as type-species of *Diplosoma* by suggesting that if *listerianum* is selected type-species of *Diplosoma* then at any future time, should any author consider that Lahille's (1890) and my (1966) conclusions, regarding the conspecificity of *rayneri* and *listerianum* insufficiently substantiated, then the generic name *Diplosoma* is unaffected. Should there be disagreement on this matter, then the status of *Diplosoma* may be uncertain, owing to the seniority of the name *listerianum.* Since *listerianum* will be without a generic connotation (*Leptoclinum* to be suppressed), it is unthinkable to refer it to a new genus, this merely adding to confusion since its priority over *rayneri* thus places *Diplosoma* in jeopardy again.

I firmly believe, therefore, that stability will be best achieved by the selection of *L. listerianum* Milne-Edwards as type-species of *Diplosoma* in place of *D. rayneri* Macdonald, 1859.

3. Regarding Dr. Mather's comments on the incidence of records of *rayneri* and *listerianum*, I feel that Dr. Mather refutes her own argument since the list of authors recording *listerianum* well outweighs those for *rayneri*; also *listerianum* is shown to have a wider geographical range.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *CYPSELUS ABESSYNICUS* STREUBEL, 1848 (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1914

(see volume 27, pages 253–254)

By Charles White (*Lytham St. Annes, England*)

I strongly support the proposals contained in this application. The shift in application of the name *abessynicus* would entail precisely the kind of change which is most undesirable. Moreover, whilst *abessynicus* was applied to the African birds now renamed *aerobates*, it has often been remarked that despite disjunct ranges, *Apus affinis abessynicus* was a poorly marked subspecies which could be united with the nominate *affinis*. The shift of name to a different and valid subspecies (not normally questioned as valid) would be doubly confusing when the literature contains numerous expressions of doubt as to whether *abessynicus* (as long used) reflects a valid subspecies.

COMMENT ON PROPOSALS CONCERNING *ORTHOCERAS* BRUGUIÈRE, 1789 (CEPHALOPODA). Z.N.(S.) 44

(see volume 27, pages 180–193)

By Curt Teichert (*Department of Geology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas* 66044)

Bernhard Kummel has recently sent me a copy of R. V. Melville's application regarding *Orthoceras* Bruguière, published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, December 1970, and he has asked me to refresh my memory on matters with which I was much involved in the mid-1930's and again in the late 1950's when Mr. Melville prepared his previous report to the ICZN on this case. I shall address myself first to Part I of Mr. Melville's proposal as stated on page 185 of his article.

In the light of the *Code* that is presently in force, I fail to see that we have any problem here whatsoever. Article 69(a)(ii) provides that "if no nominal species were included at the time the genus was established, the nominal species-group taxa that were first subsequently and expressly referred to it are to be treated as the only originally included species". It is true that after Bruguière in 1789 had established the genus *Orthoceras*, many authors used this generic name which became a household word in paleontology. But as far as I am aware, nobody before Miller, Dunbar, and Condra (1933) had ever specifically attributed this genus to Bruguière, and they were certainly the first to designate a type species for this genus, namely *Orthoceratites regularis* Schlotheim. This choice of type species must stand and is not subject to challenge. However, if it is felt that the Commission should rule on this case in order to insure continuity and stability in nomenclature, I strongly support Mr. Melville's suggestion as proposed in the first alternative under Part I on page 185.

I further support entirely and completely all proposals made in Part II of Mr. Melville's application on pages 185–186. Action is long overdue to bury once and for all the ancient names mentioned in this Part. Paleontologists' time nowadays is far too valuable to be squandered on petty quibbles and legalisms. By adopting the suggestions offered in Part II of Mr. Melville's application, the Commission will dispose of a lot of nomenclatural garbage that should never have been allowed to clutter up scientific literature for so long.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED NEOTYPE FOR *POTERIOCRINUS HEMISPHERICUS* SHUMARD, 1858 (CRINOIDEA). Z.N.(S.) 1905

(see volume 27, pages 202–204)

By N. G. Lane (*Department of Geology, University of California, Los Angeles, CA* 90024) and G. D. Webster (*Department of Geology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA* 99163)

This letter supports the proposed fixation of a neotype for *Poteriocrinus hemisphericus* Shumard, 1858, by Raymond C. Moore and Harrell L. Strimple.

The authors of the proposal indicate that Shumard's original specimens have probably been destroyed by fire. We would like to amplify on this statement. The specimens collected by G. S. Swallow and B. F. Shumard during the early geological surveys of Missouri were eventually housed at the University of Missouri in Columbia, Missouri. The specimens, including the type lot of *Poteriocrinus hemisphericus*, were totally destroyed by fire January 9, 1892. Confirmation of these statements is found in two articles by Charles R. Keyes. In a brief article on Swallow 'Pioneer Geology of George Clinton Swallow' (*Pan-American Geologist*, vol. 49, pp. 81–94, 1928), Keyes states that the Shumard and Swallow collections were at Columbia, that he studied them and took copious notes, and that they were subsequently destroyed by fire. In another article by Keyes, "Memorial of Garland Carr Broadhead" (*Geol. Soc. America Bull.* v. 30, pp. 13–26, 1919) Keyes states that Broadhead had spent two years arranging the Swallow and Shumard collection, that Keyes personally saw the collection in the University of Missouri museum, consisting of both types and "well-authenticated" specimens. He goes on to say, ". . . the central building of the university, which contained the collections, was completely destroyed by fire. I know of no other notes ever being taken on these unique collections and the opportunity satisfactorily to straighten out the moot questions concerning the original unfigured descriptions was lost for all time". We view this as strong confirmatory evidence that Shumard's original type lot was, indeed, destroyed.

The only other place where any of Shumard's type specimens have ever been known to be deposited was at the original quarters of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, of which Shumard was a founder and prime mover. After this organization was disbanded, the collections were moved to Washington University, St. Louis, where they were eventually discovered, studied, and transferred to the U.S. National Museum, where the known types now are stored. These collections were studied thoroughly by E. J. Trumbull, and a complete list of the known Shumard types from St. Louis is contained in: E. J. Trumbull, "Shumard's type specimens of Tertiary mollusks from Oregon and other types formerly at Washington University, St. Louis," (*Jour. Paleontology*, vol. 32, p. 893–906, 1958). No mention is made of any fossil crinoid types in Trumbull's list. Consequently, we agree with the authors of the proposal that Shumard's original specimens are irretrievably lost and that a neotype should be designated.

The nature of Shumard's original description, and the type localities he listed, make it virtually impossible to collect new material that could certainly be known to be identical with fossils Shumard had in front of him when he wrote his description. Two of the four localities listed by him are in the Middle Pennsylvanian of Missouri and two of them are in the Lower Permian of Kansas. As many as five or six distinct species of *Delocrinus* or *Delocrinus*-like crinoids could be collected from several stratigraphic intervals at each of the vague localities given by Shumard. His original description is so generalized that almost any specimens collected from each of these four areas could be considered to belong to *Poteriocrinus hemisphericus*, even though these specimens might be assigned today to several different poteriocrinoid genera. Consequently, we are sure that the course advocated by Moore and Strimple is the best one and will serve to stabilize the nomenclature of *Delocrinus*, if approved. We support this proposal in the strongest possible terms.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON *LITTORINA* FÉRUSSAC AND ITS TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1901

By David Heppell (*The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh*)

I have read with interest the comments of Cernohorsky and Holthuis (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 210) and note their tacit acceptance of *Littorina* Férussac, 1822, as a validly published generic name, their comments relating only to the question of its type-species. This is in accord with customary usage both early and recent. The conclusion of Kennard (1942. *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **25** : 116) that *Littorina* must be attributed to Payraudeau, 1826—*Littorina* Férussac, 1822, being a nomen nudum—has not been accepted by most subsequent authors.

Holthuis (para. 2) points out Kadolsky's error of transcription, but nevertheless treats *Turbo neritoides* L. as type by monotypy of *Littorina*—apparently because it alone is included in the "sous-genre *littorine*" which on p. xxxiv is associated with the Latin form *Littorina*. Is this sufficient to constitute a type-fixation by monotypy? (Article 68(c): "A genus originally established with a single nominal species takes that species as its type . . . .").

The spelling "*littorine*" (p. xi) could certainly be construed as a lapsus calami or typographical error for "*littorina*" as in all similar cases in the *Tableaux* (pp. ix–xii) the generic name where italicized is given in its Latinized form.

Thus there are at least four arguments for regarding *T. neritoides* as the type-species:

1. By accepting *neritoides* as the sole originally included species of the vernacular *littorine* which is equated with *Littorina* on p. xxxiv (*pace* Holthuis) [monotypy];
2. By accepting *littorine* as a lapsus calami or typographical error for *littorina* [monotypy];
3. By accepting *Littorina* as a genus caelebs (*pace* Cernohorsky) [subsequent monotypy];
4. By regarding *Littorina* Férussac, 1822, as unavailable and attributing the name to Payraudeau, 1826 (*pace* Kennard) [subsequent monotypy].

T. neritoides L. is a fairly aberrant species relative to *T. littoreus* and has often been placed in a separate genus *Melaraphe* Menke, 1828 (e.g. by Winckworth, 1922. *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 97). Thus in order not to alter the generally accepted concept of the genus *Littorina* some action must be taken to avoid any of the above four arguments taking precedence over a designation of *T. littoreus* as type.

Since the appearance of Kadolsky's application an important monograph of the Littorininae has been published (Rosewater, 1970. *Indo-Pac. Moll.* 2 (11) : 417–506). In this the type of *Littorina* is regarded as *T. littoreus* L., Blanville's designation of 1828 being accepted. The doubtful validity of this designation has already been discussed in my previous comments. There I cited Deshayes, 1843, as the earliest valid designation of *littoreus* known to me. Since then Kadolsky (personal communication) has informed me that this species was validly designated as type by Anton, 1839 (*Verzeichniss der Conchylien*). Request 3(a) of my previous comments should therefore be amended to:

(a) to set aside all designations of type-species for *Littorina* Férussac, 1822, prior to the designation of *Turbo littoreus* L., 1758, by Anton, 1839, or

Contrary to Cernohorsky's statement (para. 3 of his comments), *Neritoides* Brown, 1827, is not available for *Nerita littoralis* L. as it is preoccupied by *Neritoides* Meuschen, 1779 (*Der Naturforscher* **13** : 85)—a non-binominal (but binomial) work with Latinized genera and vernacular species (see Article 11(c) (i)). *Neritreme* Récluz, 1869, may be used for *Neritoides* Brown *non* Meuschen, but the recent usage by Habe and other Japanese authors of *Neritrema* for *Littorina sitkana* (Philippi) is not justifiable.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED RETENTION OF A NEOTYPE SPECIMEN FOR *HYCOEPHALUS APRUGNUS* BERGROTH, 1906. Z.N.(S.) 1916

(see volume 27, pages 113–114)

By A. C. Eyles (*Entomology Division, DSIR, Nelson, New Zealand*)

I wish to oppose the application to retain the neotype of *Hyocephalus aprugnus* in preference to the holotype.

It is indeed good news that the holotype of *H. aprugnus* has now been located, and I feel it should retain its rightful place as holotype in preference to the neotype.

From the application it is obvious that the authors had no difficulty in recognizing the specimen as the holotype. Further, they show that it is in good condition, lacking only the last two antennal segments, and with some damage to the hind wings.

There is no problem of confusion of species as this is the only species of Hyocephalidae. Prior to the redescription it seems that no specimens were available, but then were discovered several specimens from Brancsik's collection (the same source as the holotype) which were readily recognized as this species, and so the species was redescribed. The relationships of this interesting family could then be clearly established and this is of great importance—but this is nothing to do with the status of the neotype.

Further, Dr. Styš when establishing the neotype stated " . . . there are no nomenclatural problems with *Hyocephalus aprugnus* Bergr. . . . ", and, "It is uncertain whether the holotype has been destroyed, or whether it has been intermixed among Brancsik's other *Hyocephalus* specimens . . ."

Bearing in mind the above comments in relation to Article 75 and 75a and 75a(i), now that the holotype has been found, the neotype should step down. The neotype and the fuller description published on it would be equivalent to many other redescriptions accompanied by a full dorsal view drawing.

COMMENTS ON DR. C. P. GROVES'S REQUEST FOR A DECLARATION MODIFYING ARTICLE 1 SO AS TO EXCLUDE NAMES PROPOSED FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS. Z.N.(S.) 1935

(see volume 27, pages 269–272)

By L. B. Holthuis and A. M. Husson (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

After carefully studying Dr. Groves's proposals we cannot see the necessity or the feasibility of the actions advocated by him.

First, unless very carefully defined, the term domestic may lead to endless controversies in interpreting any rule concerning names of domestic animals. There are so many intergradations between truly domestic and truly wild animals, e.g. by the existence of animals that are partly domesticated or interbreeds between feral and true domestic animals, that it is difficult to draw a sharp line anywhere. For instance, the species named by Linnaeus *Passer domesticus* and *Musca domestica* will by most modern zoologists not be considered domestic animals at all.

Second, we fail to see what objection there is for zoologists, who think that a certain domestic animal (e.g., the house cat, *Felis catus* Linnaeus, 1758) and the wild form (here *Felis silvestris* Schreber, 1777) are one species, to use the oldest name (in this case *Felis catus*) for both. If, as Dr. Groves evidently does, the domestic form is not considered a subspecies but an infra-subspecific form, then its nomenclature does not fall under the present Code, anyway and zoologists are free to indicate these forms with whatever infra-subspecific name they deem proper for it, as long as for the specific name the oldest available name is used. They can, e.g., use for the domestic cat the name *Felis catus* forma *domesticus*, or *Felis catus* forma *catus* and

for the wild cat *Felis catus* forma *ferus* or *Felis catus* forma *silvestris*, if they want to.

There is a tendency among mammalogists dealing with domestic animals, however, to use the specific name of the feral species for the whole united taxon and to apply the name originally given to the domestic form to the lowest category (form, or as some do subspecies), e.g. *Felis silvestris catus* and *Felis silvestris silvestris* instead of *Felus catus catus* and *Felis catus silvestris*. There seems to be no good reason for this, apart from the wish to show in the name the (often very problematic) derivation of the domestic form, which of course is none of the business of nomenclature.

As long as the wild and domestic forms are not proved to be one species, or as long as doubts exist in that respect, there is nothing to do but to treat them as distinct species, and here too a strict application of the Code is the most logical solution.

In exceptional cases, where the use of the name of the domestic form for the entire species could cause difficulties, such a case could be treated separately under the plenary powers. It is interesting to see how many of the domestic forms have quite neutral specific names that do not refer to their domestic status (*catus*, *taurus*, *caballus*, *aries*, *hircus*, etc.); the only species that we can think of right now with the specific name *domesticus* evidently have to be considered wild species (*Passer domesticus*, *Musca domestica*).

We believe that also in this case a strict adherence to the Code gives the most simple and straightforward solution, and that any effort to make a species clause in the Code for "the domestic animals" will result in numerous difficulties, many of which we probably cannot foresee at this moment.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *MUREX LOTORIUM* LINNAEUS, 1758 (GASTROPODA). Z.N.(S.) 1886

(see volume 26, pages 174–176)

By A. G. Beu (*N.Z. Geological Survey*, *P.O. Box* 30368, *Lower Hutt*, *New Zealand*).

I am grateful to Dr. H. A. Rehder (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 67) and Mr. W. O. Cernohorsky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 133) for their support and further information. The alternative proposals submitted by Cernohorsky would have exactly the same effect as that submitted by me. Since it makes no practical difference which figure is chosen for the interpretation of *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus, so long as it represents *Cymatium lotorium* of recent authors, I chose to request interpretation by reference to an accurate coloured figure that would be available to most workers. As the Commission has directed that species names be interpreted by reference to a figure rather than an original type specimen in at least two earlier cases (Opinion 224, *Anomia pecten* Linnaeus; Opinion 486, *Productus brachythaerus* Morris*), as original type material is not available to aid in interpretation of *Murex lotorium*, as there is no nomenclatural problem to be solved in the case (and thus a neotype need not be erected), as the works of Rumphius and d'Argenville cited by Cernohorsky are considerably rarer than Reeve's *Conchologica Iconica*, and as Reeve's figure is based on a specimen now lodged in the British Museum (Natural History) (reg. no. 1967696) whereas the specimens figured by Rumphius and d'Argenville are lost, I consider it better to interpret the name *Murex lotorium* Linnaeus by the clear, accurate, coloured figure given by L. Reeve in *Conchologica Iconica* 2, *Triton*, pl. 6, fig. 19b, than by the figure in Rumphius or d'Argenville cited by Rehder and Cernohorsky.

Consequently I support my own earlier application (Beu, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 174–6) rather than Cernohorsky's alternative. However, as long as the current usage of *Murex lotorium* is validated, the figure referred to seems of little consequence.

* Opinion 224: *Opinions and Declarations rendered by I.C.Z.N.*, **4** (14) : 149–160;
Opinion 486: *Opinions and Declarations rendered by I.C.Z.N.*, **17** (8 : 105–118.

OPINION 965

HYPOSMOCOMA BUTLER, 1881 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): VALIDATION OF EMENDATION FROM *HYPOSMOCHOMA*

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the emendation to *Hyposmocoma* of *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881, is hereby validated.

(2) The generic name *Hyposmocoma* Butler, 1881 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hyposmocoma blackburnii* Butler, 1881, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1946.

(3) The specific name *blackburnii* Butler, 1881, as published in the binomen *Hyposmocoma blackburnii* (type-species of *Hyposmocoma* Butler, 1881) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2453.

(4) The generic name *Hyposmochoma* Butler, 1881 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Hyposmocoma*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1995.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1853)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Elwood C. Zimmerman in July 1968. Dr. Zimmerman's application was sent to the printer on 29 August 1968 and published on 17 January 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 176–177. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. The application was supported by Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 5) and Prof. J. Linsley Gressitt.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 October 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)34 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 177. Because of a strike of British postal workers the voting period was extended to 31 March 1971, and on that date the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: Melville, Mayr, Lemche, Holthuis, Simpson, Brinck, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Vokes, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Ride, Alvarado, Binder, Forest.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

Commissioner Sabrosky made the following comment in returning his vote:

"The case does involve many names, but very little usage or literature. I am told that probably 95 per cent of the species are known only from their original descriptions, as far as published literature is concerned. Zimmerman's forthcoming revision could well be only the second published reference for a high proportion of the species.

"Moreover the situation is not as extreme as pictured. It is somewhat of an exaggeration to say that if the spelling *Hyposmochoma* were used 'then the gender of more than 300 species-group names will have to be altered'. There are numerous names like *adjacens*, *evanescens*, *discolor*, *montivolans*, *somatodes*, etc., which have the same form in all three genders. Nouns in apposition do not change, e.g., Walsingham's *lucifer*, *lunifer*, *ensifer*, and *flavicosta*. Specific names in the genitive case do not change, hence the type-species, *blackburnii*, and such names as *haleakalae* remain unchanged. Finally, there is the large number of names that end in *-ella*—over 50 in Walsingham (1907) alone—and many of these are nouns and would remain unchanged.

"I am far more sympathetic to Cowan's first statement (*Bull.* **26** : 118) than to this application. Emenders have caused unnecessary difficulties. It seems to me possible, and reasonable to believe, that Butler really did have in mind 'choma', as referring to 'a heap or mound' of hairs, in writing *Hyposmochoma*, a name which would have had the linguistic virtue of being all Greek, and not the mixture of Latin and Greek in Walsingham's emendation *Hyposmocoma*."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
blackburnii, *Hyposmocoma*, Butler, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **7** (40): 400
Hyposmochoma Butler, 1881, *loc. cit. :* 399, an incorrect original spelling for *Hyposmocoma* Walsingham, 1907, *Fauna Hawaiiensis* **1** (5) : 549–550

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)34 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 965.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 *June* 1971

OPINION 966

XYLETINUS LATREILLE, 1809 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1809, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Ptilinus ater* Creutzer, 1796, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1809 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Ptilinus ater* Creutzer, 1796, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1947.

(3) The specific name *ater* Creutzer, 1796, as published in the binomen *Ptilinus ater* (type-species of *Xyletinus* Latreille, 1809) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2454.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1871)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Richard E. White in December 1968. Dr. White's application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 12 May 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 57–58. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 October 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)36 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 58. Because of a strike of British postal workers the voting period was extended to 31 March 1971, and at that date the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: Melville, Mayr, Lemche, Holthuis, Simpson, Brinck, Obruchev, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Vokes, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Starobogatov, Ride, Alvarado, Binder, Sabrosky, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

ater, *Ptilinus*, Creutzer, 1796, *in* Panzer, *Ins. Germ.*, heft 35, tab. 9

Xyletinus Latreille, 1809, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* **4** : 376

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)36 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 966.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 *June* 1971

OPINION 967

PORELLA GRAY, 1848 (POLYZOA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *compressa* Linnaeus, 1758, and any other usage of that name prior to Sowerby 1805, in the binomen *Millepora compressa*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Porella* Gray, 1848, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Millepora compressa* Sowerby, 1805, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(3) The generic name *Porella* J. E. Gray, 1848 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Millepora compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1948.

(4) The specific name *compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805, as published in the binomen *Millepora compressa*, as defined by the neotype designated by J. S. Ryland, 1969 (type-species of *Porella* Gray, 1848) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2455.

(5) The specific name *compressa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Millepora compressa* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 965.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1872)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. S. Ryland in December 1968. Dr. Ryland's application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 12 May 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 59–61. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 October 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)37 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 60. Because of a strike of British postal workers the voting period was extended to 31 March 1971, and on that date the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Melville, Mayr, Lemche, Holthuis, Simpson, Brinck, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Vokes, Tortonese, Ride, Alvarado, Binder, Forest.

Negative votes—one (1): Starobogatov.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

Dr. Sabrosky did not vote, but made the following comment: "If *Millepora compressa* was merely Sowerby's identification of *compressa* Linnaeus, more than a neotype will be needed. The rules should be suspended, and *compressa* declared an available name from Sowerby (1805). I would support this." [But see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 60, proposal (1). R.V.M.]

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

compressa, *Millepora*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 792

compressa, *Millepora*, J. Sowerby, 1805, *Brit. Miscell.* **1** : 83

Porella J. E. Gray, 1848, *List Brit. Anim.* **1** : 127

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Millepora compressa* J. Sowerby, 1805: J. S. Ryland, 1969, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 60

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)37 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 967.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *June* 1971

OPINION 968

ACARUS TELARIUS LINNAEUS, 1758 (ARACHNIDA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *telarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Acarus telarius*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *tiliarium* J. Hermann, 1804, as published in the binomen *Trombidium tiliarium*, as defined by the neotype designated by Boudreaux & Dosse, 1963 (Name No. 2456);

(b) *urticae* Koch, 1836, as published in the binomen *Tetranychus urticae*, as defined by the neotype designated by Boudreaux & Dosse, 1963 (Name No. 2457).

(3) The specific name *telarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Acarus telarius* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 966.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1564)

The present application was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. H. B. Boudreaux and Prof. Gudo Dosse in August 1962. A final application, received in December 1962 was sent to the printer on 31 January 1963 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 363–366. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

A counter-proposal by Prof. G. L. van Eyndhoven was published, together with a reply by Prof. Boudreaux in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 85–90. Boudreaux & Dosse revised their proposals in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 298–299 and were supported by the following acarologists: H. A. Denmark, David R. Malcolm, Donald E. Johnston, Willi Knülle, G. W. Wharton, Clifford R. Cutright, Howard Y. Forsythe, Jr., Ralph B. Neiswander, Roy W. Rings, Wm. L. Putman, D. M. Tuttle.

On 25 January 1967 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)7 on the present case. The Commission was invited to choose between Alternative A, the proposals of Boudreaux and Dosse (the use of the plenary powers to adopt their revised proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 298–299) and Alternative B, the proposals of Eyndhoven (as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 87–88). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1967 the state of the voting was as follows:

For Alternative A—thirteen (13), received in the following order: China, Mayr*, Lemche, Munroe, Boschma, Vokes, Uchida, Sabrosky, Brinck, Mertens, Kraus, Stoll, Forest.

For Alternative B—seven (7): Holthuis†, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Bonnet, Binder, Evans, Ride.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Simpson.

Commissioners Alvarado and do Amaral returned late votes in favour of Alternative B. Commissioner Obruchev did not vote, making the following comment, "I can't choose between these alternatives, since they both lead to confusion. The best decision would be to suppress *telarius* and to place on the List *tiliarium*, *urticae* and *cinnabarinus*."

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (30.i.67): "In voting for van Eyndhoven's proposal, I make exception for his par. 14. If the names listed there under (a) to (f) are available names and not junior homonyms or junior objective synonyms, they cannot be placed on the Index without being suppressed under the plenary powers. The names under (c), (d) and (f) are junior subjective synonyms of *A. telarius* L. and therefore need not be suppressed. The other names are doubtful senior synonyms it seems of *T. urticae* Koch. Their suppression should be asked if they are really a potential danger. If, however, as Boudreaux & Dosse (*Bull.* **21** : 89) intimate, the names under (a), (d) and (e) are unavailable, they could be placed on the Index without the use of the plenary powers."

Prof. E. Mayr (10.ii.67): "Unfortunately the alternative proposals do not bring out clearly how they would affect stability. Nor is a third alternative considered, namely the suppression of the name *telarius* Linnaeus, now so confusingly used either for the Linden Mite or the Two-Spotted Mite or the Carmine Mite. This would leave three uncontroversial names, two of which correspond to the vernacular names: *tiliarium*, *urticae*, *cinnabarinus*. Acceptance of these three names would eliminate the confusion inevitable if the name *telarius* is adopted for any of the three species.

"I feel the Commission should propose this third alternative to Boudreaux and Eyndhoven, for comment."

Because Alternative A on Voting Paper (67)7 necessitated the use of the plenary powers a two-thirds majority was necessary for its adoption. The Commission's by-laws rule that when a majority, but not a two-thirds majority, is obtained, as in the present case, a second vote must be taken under the Three-Month Rule. The suggestion made by both Prof. Mayr and Prof. Obruchev that *Acarus telarius* be suppressed altogether was put before the applicants, however, and was agreed to by all three. Consequently, a new application proposing the suppression under the plenary powers of *Acarus telarius* Linnaeus, 1758, and approved by a number of interested acarologists was published on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 71, and use of the plenary powers was advertised. No further comment was received.

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* Commissioner Mayr requested that his vote be counted with the majority.

† A Conditional vote—see note below.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 October 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)39 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 71. Because of a strike of British postal workers the voting period was extended to 31 March 1971, and on that date the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: Melville, Mayr, Lemche, Holthuis, Simpson, Brinck, Obruchev, Jaczewski, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Vokes, Tortonese, Starobogatov, Ride, Alvarado, Binder, Sabrosky, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

telarius, *Acarus*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 616

tiliarium, *Trombidium*, J. Hermann, 1804, *Mem. Apt.*: 42–43

urticae, *Tetranychus*, C. L. Koch, 1836, *Deut. Crust., Myr., Arach.* (1): 10.

The following are the original references for the designation of neotypes for two species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Trombidium tiliarium* Hermann, 1804: Boudreaux & Dosse, 1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 365

For *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, 1836: Boudreaux & Dosse, 1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 365–366.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (70)39 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 968.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 *June* 1971

OPINION 969

POEKILOCERUS AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1831 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TOGETHER WITH VALIDATION OF PYRGOMORPHIDAE BRUNNER VON WATTENWYL, 1874

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Gryllus pictus* Fabricius, 1775, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815, made prior to that by Kirby, 1910, are hereby set aside;

(c) it is hereby ruled that the family-group name PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874, is to be given precedence over POEKILOCERIDAE Burmeister, 1840, and PHYMATEIDAE Burmeister, 1840, under any circumstances that lead to these names being considered synonymous and co-ordinate.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Zonocerus* Stål, 1873 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1910, *Gryllus elegans* Thunberg, 1815 (Name No. 1949);

(b) *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Gryllus pictus* Fabricius, 1775 (Name No. 1950);

(c) *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1910 (validated under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above), *Gryllus Locusta elephas* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1951);

(d) *Pyrgomorpha* Audinet-Serville, [1838] (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1910, *Truxalis rosea* Charpentier, 1825 (Name No. 1952);

(e) *Phymateus* Thunberg, 1815 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1910, *Gryllus Locusta morbillosus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1953);

(f) *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Kirby, 1902, *Gryllus spumans* Thunberg, 1787 (Name No. 1954).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *elegans* Thunberg, 1815, as published in the binomen *Gryulls elegans* (type-species of *Zonocerus* Stål, 1873) (Name No. 2458);

(b) *pictus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Gryllus pictus* (type-species of *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831) (Name No. 2459);

(c) *elephas* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta elephas* (type-species of *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815) (Name No. 2460);

(d) *conicum* Olivier, 1791, as published in the binomen *Acrydium conicum* (Name No. 2461);

(e) *morbillosus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta morbillosus* (type-species of *Phymateus* Thunberg, 1815) (Name No. 2462);

(f) *spumans* Thunberg, 1787, as published in the binomen *Gryllus spumans* (type-species of *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815) (Name No. 2463);

(g) *variegatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta variegatus* (Name No. 2464).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) PAMPHAGIDAE Burmeister, 1840 (type-genus *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815) (Name No. 463);

(b) PYRGOMORPHIDAE (correction of PYRGOMOPHIDEN) Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874 (type-genus *Pyrgomorpha* Audinet-Serville, [1838]) (by a Ruling under the plenary powers to be given precedence over POEKILOCERIDAE Burmeister, 1840, and PHYMATEIDAE Burmeister, 1840, under any circumstances that may lead to these names being regarded as synonymous and co-ordinate) (Name No. 464);

(c) POEKILOCERIDAE (correction of POECILOCERIDAE) Burmeister, 1840 (type-genus *Poekilocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1831) (by a Ruling under the plenary powers, not to be given precedence over PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874) (Name No. 465);

(d) PHYMATEIDAE (correction of PHYMATIDAE) Burmeister, 1840 (type-genus *Phymateus* Thunberg, 1815) (by a Ruling under the plenary powers, not to be given precedence over PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874) (Name No. 466);

(e) DICTYOPHORINI Kirby, 1902 [Feb. 4] (type-genus *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815) (Name No. 467).

(5) The family-group name PETASIAE Bolívar, 1884 (type-genus *Petasia* Audinet-Serville, 1831) (invalid because the name of the type-genus is a junior homonym) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 460.

(6) The generic name *Petasia* Audinet-Serville, 1831 (a junior homonym of *Petasia* Stephens, 1828) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1996.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1650)

The present case was submitted in part to the office of the Commission by Dr. D. Keith McE. Kevan in May 1964. Dr. Kevan's application was sent to the printer on 13 July 1964 and published on 26 November 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 377–385. No comment was received.

On 19 September 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)47 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 381–384. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 19 December 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Boschma, Simpson, Mayr, Vokes, Obruchev, China, Bonnet, Uchida, Binder, Munroe, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Alvarado, Ride, Stoll, Kraus, Mertens, Forest, Evans.

Negative votes—one (1): Holthuis.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

Commissioner do Amaral returned a late affirmative vote. Commissioners Lemche, Brinck and Sabrosky did not vote, making the following comments:

Dr. H. Lemche (20.x.66): "I do not feel able to vote as long as the proposals have not been clearly set out in a form omitting all sorts of remarks explaining the opinions of the proposer but on which I can have no ideas".

Prof. P. Brinck (2.xii.66): "This is a complex case. It is very hard to decide without any comments from a specialist."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (5.xii.66): "I do not oppose the application's intent but I call attention to the fact that plenary powers are required to achieve two of the ends desired: (1) PYRGOMORPHIDAE is not the oldest valid name for the group (Art. 23d(i)), and decision under Art. 23b(ii), to adopt the junior name, would still require plenary action. (2) Re *Pamphagus*, and contrary to Kevan's footnote (*Bull.*: 382), I hold that the wording of Art. 69a(iii) ('. . . an author is considered to have designated . . .') is a binding rule and not permissive. It does not say 'may be considered'. Accordingly, I believe plenary powers are also required here."

In February 1969 Dr. Kevan submitted a revised application concerning the family-group names in this case asking that, the plenary powers should be used to give priority to PYRGOMORPHIDAE over its senior synonyms and to designate a type-species for *Pamphagus*. Dr. Kevan also added a new proposal to use the plenary powers to designate a type-species for *Poekilocerus*. The revised application was sent to the printers on 15 February 1969 and was published on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 72–77. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 29 October 1970 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)40 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 73–74 and on Voting Paper (70)41 either for or against the proposals set out *ibid.* **26** : 74–76. Because of a strike of British postal workers the voting period on these Voting Papers was extended to 31 March 1971, and on that date the state of the Voting was as follows:

On V.P. (70)40. Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: Melville, Mayr, Lemche, Holthuis, Simpson, Brinck, Obruchev, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Vokes, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Starobogatov, Ride, Alvarado, Binder, Sabrosky, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

On V.P. (70)41. Affirmative votes—eighteen (18): Melville, Mayr, Lemche,

Holthuis, Simpson, Brinck, Obruchev, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Vokes, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Starobogatov, Ride, Alvarado, Binder, Sabrosky, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Kraus, Munroe.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

conicum, *Acrydium*, Olivier, 1791, *Ency. méth.* **6** : 230
DICTYOPHORINI Kirby, 1902 [Feb. 4], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1902** : 97
Dictyophorus Thunberg, 1815, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 214, 217, 258
elegans, *Gryllus*, Thunberg, 1815, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 226
elephas, *Gryllus Locusta*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 431
morbillosus, *Gryllus Locusta*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 431
PAMPHAGIDAE Burmeister, 1840, *Z. Ent.* (Germar) **2**(1) : 45, 46
Pamphagus Thunberg, 1815, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 217, 260
Petasia Audinet-Serville, 1831, *Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) **22** : 278
PETASIAE Bolívar, 1884, *An. Soc. esp. Hist. nat.* **13** : 21, 25, 471, 497
PHYMATEIDAE Burmeister, 1840, *Z. Ent.* (Germar) **2**(1) : 45, 46
Phymateus Thunberg, 1815, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb.* **5** : 214, 216, 217
pictus, *Gryllus*, Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.*: 289
POEKILOCERIDAE Burmeister, 1840, *Z. Ent.* (Germar) **2**(1) : 45, 46
Poekilocerus Audinet-Serville, 1831, *Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) **22** : 275
Pyrgomorpha Audinet-Serville, [1838], *Hist. nat. Ins. Orth.*: 583
PYRGOMORPHIDAE Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874, *Verz. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **24** : 225
spumans, *Gryllus*, Thunberg, 1787, *Mus. Nat. Acad. Upsal.* **5** : 59
variegatus, *Gryllus Locusta*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 432
Zonocerus Stål, 1873, *Öfv. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förh.* **30**(4) : 51

The following are the original references for the designation of type-species for genera concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Dictyophorus* Thunberg, 1815: Kirby, 1902, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1902** : 88
For *Pamphagus* Thunberg, 1815; Kirby, 1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** : 352
For *Phymateus* Thunberg, 1815: Kirby, 1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** : 312
For *Pyrgomorpha* Audinet-Serville, [1838]: Kirby, 1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** : 324
For *Zonocerus* Stål, 1873: Kirby, 1910, *Syn. Cat. Orth.* **3** : 315

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (70)40 and 41 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in those Voting Papers have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 969.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *June* 1971

EUDYPTES SCLATERI BULLER, 1888, AND *EUDYPTES ROBUSTUS* OLIVER, 1953 (AVES, SPHENISCIDAE): PROPOSED PRESERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1893

By George E. Watson (*National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*)

The type of *Eudyptes atrata* (sic) Finsch (1875, *Ibis:* 114), a melanistic crested penguin from the Snares Islands, was lost at sea while being returned to New Zealand after it had served as model for Keulemans' illustration in Buller (1888, *History of Birds of New Zealand*, vol. 2, plate opp. p. 294). Buller described and named the Erect-crested Penguin, *Eudyptes sclateri* (breeds Bounty, Antipodes, Campbell and Auckland Islands; type from Aucklands) in the same volume (p. 289). He did not realize that the white-breasted, crested penguin breeding on the Snares was different from his (p. 288) crested penguin, *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* Gray (1845, *Voyage Erebus and Terror* : 17), also known as the Fiordland Penguin and breeding on southern South and Stewart Islands, New Zealand. The difference was first noted by Falla (1935, *Rec. Auckland Inst. Mus.* **1** : 322–325) who applied Finsch's name *E. atratus* to it. Oliver (1953, *Emu* **53** : 185–187) showed that the lost type of *E. atrata* Finsch was more likely a melanistic vagrant of the Erect-crested Penguin rather than a resident Snares bird. He therefore transferred *E. atratus*, a name in general use for 65 years for the Snares population, to the Erect-crested Penguin and named the Snares bird *Eudyptes robustus*.

2. Confusion now exists on the part of New Zealand workers and penguin monographers, some of whom follow the *Checklist of New Zealand Birds* (Fleming 1953 : 15) in using *E. sclateri* Buller, 1888, and *E. atratus* Finsch, 1875, for the Erect-crested and Snares populations respectively, and others who follow Oliver (1955, *New Zealand Birds* : 72–78) in using *E. atratus* Finsch 1875 and *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953, respectively.

3. Inasmuch as the melanistic type of *Eudyptes atratus* is now lost and its characters, based on Keulemans' illustration in Buller were peculiar in other ways (bill shape, flipper length [vide Oliver 1953, *Emu* **53** : 186]), it may best be regarded as indeterminable at present. This would leave two unequivocal names for the Erect-crested (*Eudyptes sclateri* Buller 1888) and Snares (*Eudyptes robustus* Oliver 1953) Penguins, with extant holotypes in the British and Canterbury, New Zealand, Museums, respectively.

4. Therefore, in the interests of nomenclatural stability and to avoid the confusing use of the name *Eudyptes atratus* Finsch for either of these taxa, while still leaving *Eudyptes atratus* available should it ever be demonstrated to be applicable to a third taxon, I apply to the International Commission to take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers to Rule that *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888, and *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953, are to be given priority over *Eudyptes atratus* Finsch, 1875, by any zoologist who considers that *Eudyptes atratus* is a synonym of either of the other two species.

(2) to place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
(a) *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888;
(b) *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953;

THE GRAPTOLITE SPECIES *GRAPTOLITHUS NILSSONI* BARRANDE, 1850: PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A NEOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 1934

By D. Palmer (*Geology Department, Trinity College, Dublin*)

In this application the International Commission is requested to use its plenary powers to designate a neotype for the graptolite species *Neodiversograptus nilssoni* (Barrande, 1850). The purpose of this is to provide stability in a situation where the material basis of this important graptolite species is in doubt. The monograptid in question has been widely recognised in a general way for over a hundred years and the name has been established as that of one of the most characteristic lower Ludlow graptolites. Since the work of Marr (1892), *Monograptus nilssoni* has been known in a more restricted sense as the index species of the graptolite zone of that name.

A short history of the use of the name follows:

1. Barrande (1850, p. 51, plate 2, figs. 16–18) described the graptolite species *Graptolithus nilssoni* and included figures of three specimens with this name, that came from various different stratigraphic horizons. He was not sure of the identity of the specimen represented by fig. 18 and tentatively appended the name *Graptolithus priodon* Bronn. He did not designate a holotype for his new species *G. nilssoni*.

2. Lapworth (1876, p. 315, plate 10, figs. 7a–c) gave a description of *Monograptus nilssoni* (Barrande, 1850) as he understood it and figured two specimens from the "Lower Ludlow Shale", Leintwardine, Herefordshire. He recognised that Barrande (1850) had figured fragments of at least two distinct species under this title and stated that only one (ibid. fig. 16) fitted his (Barrande's) diagnosis.

3. Perner (1899) in his revision of Barrande's original work, also mentioned that only fig. 16 (Barrande, 1850, plate 2) appertains to the typical *M. nilssoni* and reproduced it as his (Perner's, 1899) plate 17, fig. 7. He regarded Barrande's fig. 17 as a proximal fragment of *Cyrtograptus lundgreni* Tullberg, 1883 (reproduced as Perner, 1899, plate 16, fig. 14) and fig. 18 as belonging to a new species, which he called *Cyrtograptus tubuliferus* (Perner, 1899, p. 20, reproduced as plate 17, fig. 4) = *C. hamatus* (Baily, 1862).

4. Bouček (1933, p. 50) in a monographic work on Bohemian cyrtograptids supports Perner's (1899) contention that Barrande's specimen, represented by fig. 17 (Barrande, 1850, plate 2) is referable to *C. lundgreni* Tullberg, 1883, and in this work also regards the specimen of fig. 18 as *C. lundgreni* rather than *C. tubuliferus* (= *C. hamatus*) as suggested by Perner.

5. Bouček (1936) designated what he referred to as the "holotype" (i.e. lectotype) for *M. nilssoni*, as fig. 7 in Lapworth (1876, plate 10). This, however, was invalid because the specimen in question did not form part of Barrande's type-series. He had discovered that even Barrande's fig. 16 (1850, plate 2), which both Lapworth and Perner had regarded as typical of *M. nilssoni*, was a distal fragment of *C. hamatus*, and reiterated his earlier (1933) statement that

the specimens represented by figs. 17 and 18 (Barrande, 1850, plate 2) are referable to cyrtograptid species rather than *M. nilssoni*. The result is that none of Barrande's original specimens (syntypes) corresponds with the common conception of the species that had come to be universally known as *M. nilssoni* (Barrande, 1850), the cosmopolitan index fossil for one of the most widespread Ludlow graptolite zones.

6. Urbanek (1954) observed some distinctive and previously unrecognised characters in well preserved siculae of *Pristiograptus nilssoni* (Auctorum *non* Barrande, 1850).

7. Urbanek (1958), with new material available, expanded his earlier (1954) description of the species and referred to it as *P. nilssoni* (Lapworth, 1876) after Bouček's invalid lectotype designation (1936).

8. Urbanek (1963) recognised that there were two different forms of "*nilssoni* Auctorum", which he referred to as "A" and "B", and suggested that they belonged to different species. He described a new genus *Neodiversograptus* with *nilssoni* (Lapworth, 1876) *sensu* Urbanek, 1954, (form "A") as the type species and figured (1963, p. 160, text-plate 4) the only specimen he had available, which showed the rhabdosome in the bipolar condition, characteristic of the mature growth stage in the species, and diagnostic of the genus in which it was placed.

9. Urbanek (1966) described a new species *Lobograptus progenitor* to encompass his earlier (1963) "*nilssoni*" form "B".

Several points arising from this historical account are considered below.

(a) Barrande (1850) did not designate a holotype.

(b) Both Lapworth (1876) and Perner (1899) pointed out that of Barrande's syntypes, only one fulfilled his own (Barrande's) diagnosis.

(c) However, since Bouček (1936) discovered that even that one specimen of Barrande's was only superficially and misleadingly like the common conception of *M. nilssoni*, it would cause further confusion if either Lapworth's or Perner's interpretation were to be accepted as a basis for the interpretation of the name.

(d) Bouček's own (1936) designation is not valid in terms of the Code because Lapworth's specimens were not part of Barrande's type-series. Besides he did not specify which of the two specimens figured by Lapworth (1876, plate 10, fig. 7a–c) he was selecting. Furthermore, examination of Lapworth's collection (housed in the Geology Department Museum, University of Birmingham) by the author, has shown that the two specimens figured by Lapworth were on different slabs, one of which has subsequently been lost. The remaining slab has the least satisfactory of the two figured specimens on it, a poorly preserved external mould of a distal fragment, which cannot be specifically identified. Associated proximal fragments on the same slab, which were not figured by Lapworth, are identifiable as *L. progenitor* Urbanek, 1966, rather than *N. nilssoni* as re-described by Urbanek (1963). Thus, this remaining figured specimen (Lapworth, 1876, plate 10, fig. 7a), would be unsatisfactory as a type specimen for *N. nilssoni* in this restricted sense.

(e) Urbanek (1963) following Bouček (1936), had to make a somewhat arbitrary taxonomic decision regarding "*nilssoni* sensu lato", when he named

one of the two forms that he had distinguished, *N. nilssoni* sensu stricto (form "A") and gave the other a new name viz. *L. progenitor* (form "B"). This was somewhat unfortunate since personal examination has shown that all the specimens figured by Lapworth (1876), Wood (1900), also Elles and Wood (1901–1918) (housed in the Geology Department Museum, University of Birmingham), as *M. nilssoni* are referable to the somewhat similar but stratigraphically younger species *L. progenitor* Urbanek, 1966.

(f) A recent study by the author supports the palaeontological correctness of the morphological studies of Urbanek (1954, 1958, 1963 and 1966) and their stratigraphical implications. As defined by Urbanek (1963, 1966) these two species *N. nilssoni* and *L. progenitor*, although similar in some ways, are clearly distinguishable, with palaeontologically significant (from the evolutionary point of view) differences. Their distinction gives a refined zonation of the lower Ludlow strata, which is of considerable biostratigraphical importance, especially since use of the title "*Monograptus nilssoni*" Zone, in the past, can be taken to have included both the *N. nilssoni* and *L. progenitor* Zones of present usage. However, records of "*M. nilssoni*" with an associated graptolite fauna of *Saetograptus colonus* (Barrande), *Monograptus uncinatus* Tullberg and *Spinograptus clathrospinosus* Eisenack, probably refer to *N. nilssoni* as redefined rather than *L. progenitor*.

Under Art. 50 of the Code, the author of the name *Graptolithus nilssoni* is Barrande (1850), since the criteria of availability (Chapter IV of the Code) are satisfied. Under Art. 12 of the Code, the name is available since it was published before 1931 and was accompanied by a description, even though (Art. 17) the figures relate to parts of graptolites belonging to more than one taxon.

When regarded subjectively, Barrande's description could refer to several different taxa but objectively, regardless of palaeontological and stratigraphical usage over the last hundred or more years, only one nominal species is involved. The present application seeks to stabilize the meaning of the name, for both palaeontological and stratigraphical purposes in conformity with that usage and with the morphological description provided by Urbanek (1963). Since it has been shown that all of Barrande's syntypes exist and that they belong to different taxa, none of which comply with subsequent interpretation of the name, it is necessary to ask for the use of the plenary powers in selecting a neotype for the species *M. nilssoni* (Barrande, 1850).

Although in many ways it would be preferable to select as neotype a specimen figured by Urbanek in 1963, there are several disadvantages involved in doing so. The specimens he described are all fragmentary; there is only one specimen of the diversograptid growth stage and this has only part of th 1^1, the sicula and th 1^2 preserved; the specimen comes from a Baltic erratic boulder. Consequently it is considered advantageous to select as neotype a specimen from the Ludlow strata of the Long Mountain in the Welsh Borderland. Although the material is flattened and has patchily preserved periderm, the selected specimen (fig. 1, a & b) is a complete diversograptid growth stage with twenty-one thecae on the procladium, a sicula and five thecae forming the sicular cladium. It is preserved on a bedding plane surface with twelve other specimens of the same species. These include ten rhabdosomes at various stages of monograptid

development and two diversograptid growth stages. The locality from which the specimen has come is relatively easily accessible, being in a stream section with almost continuous exposure from middle Wenlock (*C. linnarssoni* Zone) to the *S. leintwardinensis* Zone of the Ludlow. Also it has yielded abundant rhabdosomes of the same species.

The International Commision is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers

(a) to set aside all type-selections for the nominal species *Graptolithus nilssoni* Barrande, 1850, made prior to the Ruling now asked for and;

(b) having done so, to designate the specimen herein figured (fig. 1, a–b) as neotype of that species. The specimen, registered as TCD 9735 D., is deposited in the Geological Museum of Trinity College, Dublin and was collected from the flaggy, laminated, graptolitic, muddy siltstones of *N. nilssoni* Zone age, in the Long Mountain Siltstone Formation (Palmer, 1969), locality grid ref. SJ 33025/31092, Long Mountain, Montgomeryshire and Shropshire;

(2) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:- *nilssoni* Barrande, 1850, as published in the binomen *Graptolithus nilssoni.*

Description of specimen:

Class	Graptolithina Bronn, 1846
Order	Graptoloidea Lapworth, 1875
Suborder	Monograptina Lapworth, 1880
Family	CYRTOGRAPTIDAE Bouček, 1933
Subfamily	LINOGRAPTINAE Obut, 1957
Genus	*Neodiversograptus* Urbanek, 1963
Type Species	*Neodiversograptus nilssoni* (Barrande, 1850)

Generic Diagnosis—see Urbanek (1963, pp. 149–150) and Palmer (in press). A synonomy and description of the species has been given by Urbanek (1963) and elaborated upon by the present author (Palmer in press). Only a brief description of the specimen in question is given here.

N. nilssoni is a slender Ludlow graptolite species that during its development attained "on maturity" a bipolar (diversograptid) condition from an initial monograptid stage, by the budding of a single cladium from the sicular aperture.

The length of the sicula is 1·5 mm; the width at the base of the th 1^1 is 0·25 mm. and the aperture of the metasicula is 0·5 mm. wide. The total dorso-ventral width of the rhabdosome at the aperture of th 1^1 is 0·45 mm. There is a normal monograptid virgella 0·5 mm. long, extending from the ventral side of the sicular aperture, whilst from the dorsal side a stout rod-like structure is developed forming a pseudo-virgula for the sicular cladium and is 8 mm. long.

The rhabdosome is virtually straight with the sicular cladium diverging at an angle of some 25° to the procladial growth axis.

Th 1^1 is 1·2 mm. long and at the thecal aperture has a dorso-ventral width of 0·25 mm. The apertural margin is at a slightly oblique angle (20°) to the ventral

thecal wall. The length of the metatheca is poorly defined but appears to be 0·2 mm. in proximal thecae and 0·5 mm. distally. In these distal thecae, the thecal margin has lost its slight obliquity and become more normal to the length of the thecae. By th 15^1, the length of the thecae has increased to 1·5 mm., with an apertural width (dorso-ventral) of 0·5 mm. The thecal spacing shows virtually no variation at 10 thecae per cm. proximally (measured over 2–3 thecae) and distally. The dorso-ventral width of the rhabdosome at the aperture of the 15^1 is 0·6 mm.

When the flattening of this specimen from the Long Mountain is taken into account, the dimensions of the rhabdosome agree with those defined for *N. nilssoni* by Urbanek (1963) as demonstrated by the author elsewhere (Palmer in press).

This specimen has reached the diversograptid stage of development, as expressed by the growth of the single sicular cladium, with th 1^2 budding from the sicular aperture and a further four thecae budded along the dorsal, apertural, sicular spine, which forms the pseudo-virgula. The dimensions of the thecae of the procladium agree in every respect with those of the distal part of the monograptid stage particularly th 17^1–21^1. The details of the development of th 1^2 from the sicular aperture are somewhat obscure as in most flattened specimens of this species but the sicula itself is fairly well defined (fig. l.b.).

The specimen here described is one of the bipolar rhabdosomes used by the author (Palmer in press) in a discussion of the regularity of development in *N. nilssoni* and it is claimed that the growth of the sicular cladium in general was initiated when the monograptid branch had reached the th 16^1–17^1 stage, whereafter there was simultaneous, "one for one", thecal budding on both procladium and sicular cladium. There is also, however, evidence that there was, rarely but perhaps significantly, variation of the stage at which the sicular cladium was initiated, with a considerable prolongation of the monograptid growth stage beyond th 15^1.

References

Barrande, J. 1850. "Graptolites de Bohême", pp. 1–74, Prague

Bouček, B. 1933. "Monographie der Obersilurischen graptoliten aus der Familie Cyrtograptidae", pp. 1–84, Prague

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Explanation for Plate 3

Neodiversograptus nilssoni (Barrande, 1850). Bipolar rhabdosomes from the *N. nilssoni* Zone of the Long Mountain, Welsh Borderland. A. Specimen TCD9735 of a complete bpolar (diversograptid) rhabdosome, showing divergence of branches, procladium with 21 thecae, sicular cladium with 5 thecae grown along the elongate dorsal apertural spine (pseudovirgula) developed from the aperture of the sicula. B. enlargement of the same, from a stream section near Middletown (SJ 33025/31092). Both figures are camera lucida drawings, A $\times 6.25$ and B $\times 12.5$.

THE SCIENTIFIC NAME OF THE RETICULATED GIRAFFE: PROPOSED REJECTION OF *GIRAFFA CAMELOPARDALIS AUSTRALIS* RHOADS, 1896. Z.N.(S.) 1942

By W. F. H. Ansell (*Dept. of Wildlife, Fisheries & National Parks, Zambia*) and Anne Innis Dagg (*Dept. of Zoology, University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada*)

It is now generally accepted that the Reticulated Giraffe is a subspecies of *Giraffa camelopardalis* Linnaeus (1758, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 10) **1** : 66). But there is some question as to its correct nomenclature.

Mertens (1968, *Senckenbergiana biol.*, **49**(2) : 85–87) showed that *Camelopardalis giraffa* var. *reticulata* Weinland, 1863 is a junior objective synonym of *G.c. antiquorum* (Swainson, 1835). As Weinland's name antedates the well known and universally used name *Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata* de Winton, 1899 for the Reticulated Giraffe of northeastern Kenya, southern Ethiopia and southern Somalia, Mertens requested the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the subspecific name *reticulata* Weinland, 1863 and validate *reticulata* de Winton, 1899 (Mertens, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **25**(2/3) : 113, 1968). We support this proposal, but there is the following further consideration.

Giraffa camelopardalis australis Rhoads, *Nom. nov.* (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philadelphia*, **1896** : 518) has generally been taken as referring to the Cape Giraffe, and therefore a junior synonym of *G.c. giraffa* (Boddaert) (1785, *Camelopardalis giraffa, Elenchus Animalium* : 133), though it is worth noting that it cannot be regarded as a junior homonym of *C* [*amelopardalis*] *australis* Swainson (1835, *Geog. & Classification of Animals:* 95) or of *Camelopardalis Australis* A. Smith (1837, *Miscell. zool. Lond.*, **2** : 40) as these are *nomina nuda*, therefore unavailable. At the time Rhoads proposed *australis* it was customary to use the English vernacular terms "Northern Giraffe" and "Southern Giraffe" to denote those from Kenya northwards and those from South Africa respectively, the areas in between being practically unexplored zoologically, and their forms of giraffe as yet un-named. No doubt it was this that caused acceptance of *G.c. australis* Rhoads as a synonym of *G.c. giraffa* (Boddaert). Nevertheless, careful reading of Rhoads' original description in conjunction with the references he cited from Sundevall (1846, *K. Vet. Akad. Handl., Stockholm*, för ar 1844 : 175) and Thomas (1894, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*: 135) indicates that he intended his name to apply to the female giraffe in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, which he was discussing, and which may therefore be taken as the type. This specimen was collected somewhere between Somaliland and Lake Rudolf, and, though the exact locality was not specified, it undoubtedly came from within the range of the Reticulated Giraffe. This is further made clear by Rhoads' comment that it exhibited "... the peculiarities defined by Mr. Thomas for the northern form" which were "... the dark marks were large, sharply defined, and only separated from each other by narrow pale lines ..." (Thomas, *loc. cit.*). Thus by "southern race" Rhoads must have meant the form inhabiting the southern part *of the northern range*,

not the southern part of the African continent. This is in no way invalidated by the fact that de Winton himself, as shown by his remarks in 1897, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*: 276, thought Rhoads' name to refer to the Cape Giraffe. Further, de Winton's comment that Thomas' description was based on a male Cape Giraffe was incorrect, as Thomas (*loc. cit*) was explicitly dealing with the skin of a giraffe from Somaliland (= Reticulated Giraffe).

Rhoads' specimen, though once part of the exhibits department collection, was not listed in the card catalogue of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, nor incorporated into the mammal collection, and recent repeated searching has failed to uncover it at the academy. We are indebted to the Custodian of the Mammal Department, Dr. Robert Grant, Jr., for this information.

If our interpretation of Rhoads' work is correct, then the prior name *G.c. australis* Rhoads, 1896 would be valid for the Reticulated Giraffe, with *G.c. reticulata* de Winton, 1899 a junior synonym. As above stated, we agree with Mertens' proposal that the name *reticulata* de Winton 1899, as published in the combination *Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata*, should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, and therefore request that the Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *australis* Rhoads, 1896, as published in the combination *Giraffa camelopardalis australis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the name suppressed in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid specific Names in Zoology.

CTENODONTA ELONGATA SALTER 1873 (MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1945

By R. M. Carter (*University of Otago, New Zealand*)

1. Salter (1873, *A catalogue of the collection and Silurian fossils contained in the Geological Museum of Cambridge*: 24) provided two new names (attributed to "Hicks (undescribed)") for fossil bivalvian specimens from strata of Ordovician age on Ramsey Island, Pembrokeshire One of these, *Ctenodonta elongata* Salter, was accompanied by a brief description, *viz* "the genus like *Nucula*, but the ligament external"; the other, *Ctenodonta rotunda* Salter, was merely listed. A single figure was also provided, but cannot immediately be linked objectively with either species.

2. Later (as indicated by his inclusion of Salter's names in his own synonymies) in the same year, Hicks (1873, *Quart. J. Geol. Soc. Lond.* **29** : 47) described in full two bivalvian species from the same locality (and possibly based on the same specimens), providing figures. *Ctenodonta cambriensis* Hicks (*loc. cit.*, pl. 5 fig. 8, 9) was proposed for an elongate or "nuculanid" shaped form; *Ctenodonta menapiensis* Hicks (*loc. cit.*, pl. 5, fig. 6, 7) for a rotund or "nuculid" shaped form.

3. It is clear from the original description ("like *Nucula*") that *elongata* Salter refers to the rotund or "nuculid" shaped species. Furthermore, the figure in Salter, though somewhat elongate, depicts a shell with asymmetrically placed umbo and an external ligament. It is closer to the lectotype of *menapiensis* than to that of *cambriensis* (lectotypes designated by Carter, 1971, *Palaeontology* in press), and the figure is therefore accepted as being associated with *Ctenodonta elongata* Salter. Hence *elongata* Salter was originally associated with both a description and a figure. Together these certainly comprise an indication in the sense of Article 12 of the Code. Therefore, strict application of Article 23 would result in *elongata* Salter taking priority over *menapiensis* Hicks.

4. If the figure provided by Salter is treated as being associated with *elongata*, *Ctenodonta rotunda* Salter was originally published without an indication in the sense of Article 12 of the Code. It is hence a *nomen nudum*, and is not considered further.

5. If the above interpretation is correct, it follows that—as published by Salter—the rotund "nuculid" form carries the name *elongata*, while the elongate "nuculanid" form is associated with the *nomen nudum rotunda*. As Hicks published his new names without explanation, and as he included *elongata* in synonymy with *cambriensis*, and *rotunda* in synonymy with *menapiensis*, it seems most likely that there was accidental transposition of the description during the publication of Salter's work. One can thereby interpret Hicks' actions as (1) proposing new names because Salter had inadvertently associated the name *elongata* with the rotund form and vice versa; and (2) treating *elongata* as a synonym of *cambriensis*, and *rotunda* a synonym of *menapiensis*, because (*cambriensis* being elongate, and *menapiensis* rotund) it was in that sense that

Hicks had originally intended the names *elongata* and *rotunda*—as descriptive of the animals concerned.

6. All later writers appear to have used Hicks' names, and accepted his designated synonymies of *rotunda* and *elongata*. For example, Woods (1891, *Catalogue of type fossils in the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge*: 74) lists *Ctenodonta rotunda* as a synonym of *C. menapiensis* (but does not mention either *C. elongata* or *C. cambriensis*); and Pringle (1930, *Proc. Geol. Assn. Lond.* **41** : 1–31) accepts *cambriensis* and *menapiensis* as valid names.

7. *C. elongata* Salter has not been used since its original description in 1873. Further, the type specimen is missing. Therefore, in the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *elongata* Salter, 1873, as published in the binomen *Ctenodonta elongata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(2) to place *Ctenodonta elongata* Salter on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

8. If the recommendations contained in this application are approved, the pertinent synonymy of the two valid names will read:

Praenucula menapiensis (Hicks) [= *Ctenodonta elongata* Salter (suppressed), = *Ctenodonta rotunda* Hicks (not available under Article 11d, i.e. first published in synonymy)].

"*Praearca*" *cambriensis* (Hicks) [= *Ctenodonta rotunda* Salter (*nom. nud.*), = *Ctenodonta elongata* Hicks (not available under article 11d, i.e. first published in synonymy)].

CHANDA HAMILTON-BUCHANAN, 1822 (PISCES : CENTROPOMIDAE) : PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE *CHANDA NAMA* HAMILTON-BUCHANAN, 1822, AS THE TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1946

By P. K. Talwar (*Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta-12, India*)

1. The genus *Chanda* was established by Hamilton-Buchanan (1822, *An account of the fishes of the Ganges* : 103–115), without any type designation, and it included nine new species : *setifer*, *ruconius*, *nalua*, *nama*, *phula*, *bogoda*, *baculis*, *ranga* and *lala*. However, he placed the first two species, *setifer* and *ruconius* under *Chanda* with some reservations.

Cuvier (in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828, *Hist. nat. Poiss.*, **2** : 175) observed that the first two species of *Chanda* listed by Hamilton-Buchanan belong to a different genus (*Equula*) and preseumably for this reason he rejected *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan. All the other species, seven in number, were adopted by Cuvier and placed in his genus *Ambassis* Cuvier, 1828 (type-species: *Centropomus ambassis* Lacépède, 1802).

2. Swainson (1839, *The natural history and classification of fishes, amphibians and reptiles, or monocardian animals*, **2** : 176, 250) believed that Hamilton-Buchanan did not use the name *Chanda* in the generic sense but in the vernacular sense and, therefore, proposed the substitute generic name, *Hamiltonia* and gave thereunder two species, *Hamiltonia ovata* based solely on Hamilton-Buchanan's figure of *Chanda nama*, and *Hamiltonia lata* (Hamilton-Buchanan) (an obvious misprint for *Chanda lala* Hamilton-Buchanan which, by another obvious error, was assigned the same figure number as that of *Chanda nama* Ham.).

3. Swain (1882, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*: 276) designated *Hamiltonia ovata* Swainson as the type-species of the genus *Hamiltonia* Swainson, 1839. Jordan (1919, *The Genera of Fishes*, (pt. 2) : 172) considered *Hamiltonia ovata* Swainson as conspecific with *Chanda nama* Hamilton-Buchanan and remarked "The type of the substitute name *Hamiltonia* Sw. (1839) as indicated by Swainson and by Swain (1882) carries the complex genus *Chanda* with it. This antedates Fowler's (1905) choice of *Chanda lala* as type. *C. nama* is type of *Bogoda* Blkr. *Chanda* should therefore replace *Bogoda*." The legality of this designation is open to question *vide* Article 67(e) & (h) of the Code since *ovata* is not originally included in Hamilton-Buchanan's genus *Chanda* although it was based solely on a Hamilton-Buchanan species.

4. Fowler (1905, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*: **57** : 500) selected *Chanda lala* Hamilton-Buchanan as type-species of *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan and surmised "The first species affected is *ruconius*, which cannot belong to my own genus *Deveximentum* if the original account and figure of Hamilton is correct. The latter certainly represents a *Leiognathus*, and the description is equally applicable. The second case is *nalua* which is an *Ambassis*. The third case is *setifer* which is a *Gerres*. *Hamiltonia* was next proposed for *ovata*, which is based on Hamilton's figure of *nama*, by Swainson, who follows with another name, *lata*, for the same figure. The remaining species appear to

belong to this genus with the exception of *lala*, for which Bleeker proposed *Pseudambassis* in 1874. As this is the last name used generically *Chanda* must supersede it with *lala* as type". This designation would become effective if Swain's designation should be declared void. Day (1875, *Fish. India* : 51) considered *Chanda lala* Hamilton-Buchanan as the young of *Chanda ranga* Hamilton.

5. Another type designation for *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan was made by Jordan (1917, *The Genera of Fishes*, (pt. 1) : 114) who selected *Chanda ruconius* Hamilton, 'the first unquestioned species named. It is a species of *Leiognathus* Lacépède. The others named belong to *Ambassis* Cuvier'.

6. Smith (1945, *Bull. U.S. natn. Mus.* **100** : 479–480) briefly traced the nomenclatural history of the genus *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan and designated *Chanda nalua* Hamilton-Buchanan as its type since he observed that the first two species of *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan listed by Hamilton-Buchanan (*op. cit.*) belong to a different genus, and considered *Ambassis* Cuvier a junior synonym of *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan.

7. Fraser–Brunner (1954, *Bull. Raffles Mus.*, **25** : 185–213), the latest reviser of these fishes, recognised *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan (type-species *Chanda lala* Hamilton-Buchanan), *Ambassis* Cuvier (type-species : *Centroponus ambassis* Lacépède)and *Hamiltonia* Swainson (type-species : *Hamiltonia ovata* Swainson = *Chanda nama* Hamilton-Buchanan) as three distinct genera and provided a key for their separation. Fraser-Brunner (*op. cit.*) referred *nalua* Hamilton-Buchanan to the genus *Ambassis;* retained *baculis* Hamilton-Buchanan and *ranga* Hamilton-Buchanan (with *lala* Ham.-Buch. as junior synonym) in the genus *Chanda*, and treated *Hamiltonia* as a monotypic genus, referring *phula* Hamilton-Buchanan and *bogoda* Hamilton-Buchanan in the synonymy of *Hamiltonia nama* (Hamilton-Buchanan).

8. The generic name *Hamiltonia* Swainson, however, cannot be used since it was proposed expressly as a substitute for *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan, a genus now recognised as valid.

Under the circumstances, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is urged to use its plenary powers to:

(1) set aside all type-species selections for the genus *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822, made prior to this ruling, and having done so, to designate the species *Chanda nama* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822, to be the type-species of that genus:

(2) to place the generic name *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chanda nama* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(3) to place the specific name *nama* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822, as published in the binomen *Chanda nama* (type-species of *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(4) to place the generic name *Hamiltonia* Swainson, 1839 (a junior objective synonym of *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) in the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

DIOMEDEA LEPTORHYNCHA COUES, 1866 (AVES): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1947

by George E. Watson (*National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.* 20560)

The type of *Diomedea leptorhyncha* Coues, 1866 (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* **18** : 178) has recently (Watson and Divoky, in press, *Condor*) been identified as the skull of an immature Galapagos Albatross, *D. irrorata* Salvin, 1883 (*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*: 430). Although Coues' name, which was only provisionally proposed, antedates Salvin's by 17 years, it has never been used as a senior synonym in the primary literature since it was proposed. The only other times I can find that it has been used at all were by Salvin, 1896 (*Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* **25** : 455), who cited it as a "doubtful species"; by Mathews (1934, *Nov. Zool.* **39** : 153), who made it a junior synonym of *Diomedea albatrus* Pallas, 1769, and designated its locality as China; and by Deignan, 1961 (*Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.* 221 : 8), who stated that "[the skull] seems without question to belong to a form of the genus *Diomedea*, but has never been found to match any specimen of the known recent species".

The name may thus be regarded as an unused senior synonym. Therefore, in the interests of nomenclatural stability and to preserve the well-known name *Diomedea irrorata* Salvin, 1883, the only one by which the Galapagos Albatross has ever been known, I apply to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the name *leptorhyncha* Coues, 1866, as published in the binomen *Diomedea leptorhyncha*;

(2) place the specific name *irrorata* Salvin, 1883, as published in the binomen *Diomedea irrorata*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *Diomedea leptorhyncha* Coues, 1866 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

CESTRACION PHILLIPI VAR. *JAPONICA* DUMÉRIL 1865 (SELACHII, HETERODONTIFORMES): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1951

By Leighton R. Taylor, Jr. (*Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California* 92037, *U.S.A.*)

Duméril in his treatment of heterodontid sharks (1865 : 426) stated that "*Cestr*[*acion*]. *zebra* Gray 1831[1]" (now known in the combination *Heterodontus zebra*) was not a species distinct from "*Cestr*[*acion*]. *phillipi* Blainville 1816", which is now known in the combination *Heterodontus portusjacksoni* (Meyer) 1793, and synonymized the two names. He regarded the Japanese population as a "variété de climat constante" and therefore proposed the name "*Cestr*[*acion*]. *phillipi* var. *Japonica*". This name is clearly an objective synonym of *C. zebra* since it is to be interpreted as based on the original description of Gray.

2. Maclay and Macleay (1884 : 428) subsequently named a third species *Heterodontus japonicus*. *H. portusjacksoni*, *H. zebra*, and *H. japonicus* are all currently recognized as distinct species within a single genus. However under Article 17 (9) and Article 52, *Heterodontus japonicus* Maclay and Macleay, 1884, is a junior secondary homonym of *Cestracion phillipi* var. *Japonica* Duméril, 1865, which in turn is a synonym of *Centracion zebra* Gray 1831.

3. The species-group name *japonicus* Maclay and Macleay is well established in the zoological literature; for example, the classic works of Bashford Dean on selachian embryology were based in part on specimens of *Heterodontus japonicus* Maclay and Macleay. In addition, all primary taxonomic works and faunal encyclopedias of Japan, other than Jordan and Hubbs (1925 : 99) who attributed the species group name to Duméril, list the name *japonicus* Maclay and Macleay. *Cestracion phillipi* var. *Japonica* Duméril has not been recognized in the literature as a junior synonym of *Heterodontus zebra*.

4. The existence of the obscure and obsolete senior synonym of Duméril threatens the existence of the well-known, widely used combination *Heterodontus japonicus* Maclay and Macleay. The interests of stability and universality would seem to plead for the maintenance of the name of Maclay and Macleay through the rejection of Duméril's name. Therefore the Commission is asked:

(i) to use its plenary powers to suppress the species-group name *japonica* Duméril, 1865, as published iu the combination *Cestracion phillipi* var. *Japonica*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(ii) to place the species group-name suppressed in (i) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(iii) to place the species-group name *japonicus* Maclay and Macleay 1884, as published in the binomen *Heterodontus japonicus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

[1]This species was named by Gray as *Centracion zebra* but Dumeril called it "*Cestr*(*acion*). *zebra* Gray."

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CHRYSOPA HUNGARICA KLAPÁLEK, 1899 (INSECTA, NEUROPTERA): REQUEST FOR INVALIDATION OF NEOTYPE AND VALIDATION OF A REDISCOVERED SYNTYPE AS LECTOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 1953

By Bo Tjeder (*Zoological Institute of Lund University, Lund, Sweden*) and J. Zelený (*Institute of Entomology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha*).

1. In 1899 Klapálek described the species *Chrysopa hungarica* (*Természetr. Füzetek*, **22** : 440, pl. 19, figs. 10–11) and based the description on two male specimens from Budapest (Farkasvölgy). Farkasvölgy is a district in the town of Budapest. Klapálek did not select a type, neither did he give information concerning collection or the institution in which the two specimens are deposited.

2. In 1963 Tjeder re-described *Chrysopa hungarica* Klapálek (*Entom. Tidsskr.*, **84** : 230, fig. 1–9) and based the re-description on two males from Dobrudscha, Roumania. Dr. H. Steinmann of the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, had informed him that the types of *Chrysopa hungarica* Klapálek had been destroyed in 1956 during a fire. In connection with revisory work on the Chrysopidae Tjeder therefore designated one of the males from Roumania as neotype (specimen from Valul lui Trajan, deposited in the Zoological Department of the University Bolai-Babes, Cluj).

3. In 1964 Zelený when studying the Klapálek collection in the National Museum of Natural History, Praha-Kunratice, discovered one specimen which certainly is a syntype of *Chrysopa hungarica* Klapálek. It is a male, labelled: "Farkasv.", "hungaric Klapálek", "Typus" (white label) and "Typus" (red label). This specimen has been selected by Zelený as lectotype of *Chrysopa hungarica* Klapálek and has been labelled accordingly. The specimen agrees with Klapálek's description. The lectotype, now designated by Zelený, and the neotype, designated by Tjeder in 1963, are conspecific.

4. In accordance with Article 75 (f) in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature we herewith refer the case to The International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature and ask the Commission to:

(a) set aside the neotype designation of *Chrysopa hungarica* Klapálek, made by Tjeder in 1963, and

(b) place the specific name *hungarica* Klapálek, 1899, as published in the binomen *Chrysopa hungarica*, as defined by the lectotype designated by Zelený herein, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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SMINTHURINUS BÖRNER, 1901 (INSECTA, COLLEMBOLA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERALLY ACCUSTOMED USAGE. Z.N.(S.) 1954

By Willem N. Ellis (*Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, het Zoölogisch Museum, University of Amsterdam*)

The genus *Sminthurinus* was twice described by Börner in 1901. In the first-published paper two species were expressly stated to belong to the genus. Both species are now included in the genus *Arrhopalites* Börner, 1906, one of them even being the type-species of that genus. Clearly, *Arrhopalites* should fall as a junior synonym of *Sminthurinus*.

However, Börner selected in 1906 a type-species for *Sminthurinus* which was not included in the genus in the first publication. This designation, although invalid, has been accepted by all subsequent taxonomists. *Sminthurinus* and *Arrhopalites* are now two large, widely distributed genera; the last genus is type of the tribe Arrhopalitini Stach.

As strict application of the rules would in this case severely upset stability, the Commission is requested to designate as type-species for *Sminthurinus* that species selected by Börner in 1906, taking into consideration the following facts.

1. The genus *Sminthurinus* was described by Börner for the first time in *Zool. Anz.* **24**(645) : 343–345 on 10 June 1901. Two species were referred to the genus, viz. *binoculatus* n. sp., from a cave in Westfalen, and *caecus* (Tullberg). A type-species was not designated. In the explanation of fig. 7, but only there, Börner used the combination *Sminthurinus binoculatus* n.g.n.sp. Taking the Code literally (Art. 68 a i) this must be taken as a type designation.

2. *Sminthurinus* was described once again as a new genus by Börner in his paper "Zur Kenntnis der Apterygoten-Fauna von Bremen und der Nachbardistrikte", in the *Abh. naturw. Ver. Bremen* **17**(1) : 99–104. According to the index of the volume, fascicle 1 was published October 1901. Page 1 bears an infrapaginal note "Mai 1901–XVII, 1". Such a mark is repeated every 16 pages with dates up to "Juli 1901" and with rising arabic sheet numbers. Evidently these are printer's notes, not related to the date of publication.

This time five species were included in the genus viz. *caecus* (Tullberg), *niger* (Lubbock), *aureus* (Lubbock), *rex* (Uzel) and *binoculatus* n. sp. As this last species did not come from the vicinity of Bremen it was merely mentioned and a foot-note added (p. 100) : "Die Beschreibung dieser wie einiger anderer neuer Arten aus westfälischen Höhlen wird demnächst im "Zoologischen Anzeiger" erfolgen". A type was not designated.

3. It is clear that it was Börner's intention to publish the above mentioned papers in a reversed order. The diagnosis of *Sminthurinus* in the first-mentioned paper was merely to elucidate the position of the new species *binoculatus*.

4. In 1906 Börner (*Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* **23** : 182) selected as type-species of *Sminthurinus* the species *niger* (Lubbock). As this species is not expressly referred to the genus in the first publication, this selection is invalid (Articles 67 h, 69 a i). However, this designation has never been disputed, and

all taxonomists have worked with the concept of *Sminthurinus* centred around *niger* (Lubbock).

Sminthurinus niger is a common, well described species. A neotype has been fixed by Gisin, 1963 : 78.

5. In the same publication (*Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* **23**: 182 (1906)) Börner created the genus *Arrhopalites* designating *A. caecus* (Tullberg) as the type-species. Of the two species originally included in *Sminthurinus* one thus is the type-species of *Arrhopalites*, whereas the second species, viz. *binoculatus*, equally belongs to that genus. It follows, that strict application of the rules results in *Arrhopalites* being either an objective or a subjective junior synonym of *Sminthurinus*.

6. Both genera are cosmopolitan in their distribution, and include a large number of species, some of which are quite common. The genus *Arrhopalites* is of some importance, as it contains a number of highly specialized cavernicolous species, and is type-genus of the tribe Arrhopalitini Stach, 1956. The genus *Sminthurinus* belongs to the tribe Katiannini Börner, 1913.

The synonymy of *Arrhopalites* and *Sminthurinus* would cause serious disturbance in nomenclature and upset a fifty-years old usage.

7. The genus name *Smynthurella* Houlbert, 1924 (p. 157), is expressly stated to be a replacement name for *Sminthurinus* and takes ipso facto the same type as that genus.

In consideration of the reasons presented above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of a type-species for the genus *Sminthurinus* Börner, 1901, made prior to the proposed ruling and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Smynthurus niger* Lubbock, 1868;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Sminthurinus* Börner, 1901, (gender masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Smynthurus niger* Lubbock, 1868;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *niger* Lubbock, 1868, as published in the binomen *Smynthurus niger* (type-species of *Sminthurinus* Börner, 1901);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Smynthurella* Houlbert, 1924 (a junior objective synonym of *Sminthurinus* Börner, 1901).

Literature Cited

Börner, C. 1901. Über einige theilweise neue Collembolen aus den Höhlen der Gegend von Letmathe in Westfalen. *Zool. Anz.* **24**(645) : 333–345.

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—— 1906. Das System der Collembolen nebst Beschreibung neuer Collembolen des Hamburger naturhistorischen Museums. *Mitt. naturh. Mus. Hamburg* **23**: 147–188.

Gisin, H. 1963. Collemboles d'Europe. V. *Revue suisse Zool.* **70**(1) : 77–101.

Houlbert, C. 1924. *Thysanoures, Dermaptères et Orthoptères de France et de la faune européenne.* Vol. I. G. Doin, Paris. xii, 382 pp.

DITYLENCHUS FILIPJEV, 1936 (NEMATODA): APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1955

By P. A. A. Loof (*Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen, Netherlands*) and S. A. Sher (*University of California, Riverside, Calif., U.S.A.*)

Nearly all the stylet-bearing nematodes now constituting the order TYLENCHIDA Thorne, 1949, were formerly included in a single genus *Tylenchus* Bastian, 1865. Within this genus Micoletzky (1922 : 546, 575) erected the subgenus *Chitinotylenchus;* he gave a diagnosis but did not designate a type-species out of the eight nominal species included. Filipjev (1936) designated as type-species *T.(C.) paragracilis* Micoletzky, 1922, at the same time raising *Chitinotylenchus* to generic rank and emending its definition.

2. In the same paper of 1936 Filipjev divided the old genus *Tylenchus* into a number of genera. Among these was *Ditylenchus* Filipjev, 1936 (: 81–82).

3. In 1970 Sher examined the holotype of *Ch. paragracilis* and transferred the species to *Ditylenchus.* By this action the generic names *Chitinotylenchus* and *Ditylenchus* became synonymous.

4. The publication of *Chitinotylenchus* in 1922 was valid, because prior to 1931 designation of a type-species was not required for a genus-group name to be available (International Code, ed. 1961, Art. 12). According to Art. 43, generic and subgeneric names are co-ordinate. Thus the case under consideration is regulated by Art. 23e(i) and is even identical to the Example given there. Consequently, strict application of the Rules demands that *Chitinotylenchus* be the valid name for the genus called *Ditylenchus* up to now.

5. This change of name would be very unfortunate. The type-species *Ch. paragracilis* has never been reported since the original description and all the other species of *Chitinotylenchus* (sensu Filipjev, 1936) are *species inquirendae. Ditylenchus* contains several important plant parasitic species such as the type-species *D. dipsaci* (Kühn, 1857 : 136–137), the stem nematode; *D. destructor* Thorne, 1945, the potato rot nematode, and *D. angustus* (Butler, 1913), the causal agent of the "ufra" disease of rice. The generic name *Ditylenchus* is thus widely known and used not only in zootaxonomic publications, but also in agricultural and economic literature, whereas the name *Chitinotylenchus* has never been used outside the field of nematode taxonomy.

6. Because of the high informative value of the name *Ditylenchus* we are of the opinion that stability is in this case more desirable than strict application of the Rule of Priority. Therefore the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Chitinotylenchus* Micoletzky, 1922, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Ditylenchus* Filipjev, 1936 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Anguillula dipsaci* Kühn, 1857, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *dipsaci* Kühn, 1857, as published in the binomen *Anguillula dipsaci* (type-species of *Ditylenchus* Filipjev, 1936) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

References

Filipjev, I. N. 1936. *Proc. helminth. Soc. Wash.* **3** : 80–82.
Kühn, J. 1857. *Z. wiss. Zool.* **9** : 129–137.
Micoletzky, H. 1922. *Arch. Naturgesch.* **A87** : 1–650.
Sher, S. A. 1970. *J. Nematology* **2** : 236–238.

FALCO EXILIS TEMMINCK 1830; PROPOSED INVALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN ORDER TO CONSERVE *ACCIPITER RUFIVENTRIS* SMITH, 1830 (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1956

By P. A. Clancey (*Durban Museum; Chairman, S.A.O.S. List Committee*), and the following members of the said Committee: R. K. Brooke (*Salisbury, Rhodesia*), R. Liversidge (*Alexander McGregor Memorial Museum, Kimberley*), Gordon Maclean (*Zoology Dept., University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg*), R. H. N. Smithers (*National Museums of Rhodesia, Salisbury*), and J. M. Winterbottom (*Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, Rondebosch, Cape*).

1. This application is designed to preserve the name of the Redbreasted Sparrowhawk of the Ethiopian Region currently known as *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith, 1830, a rather sparse predator but one which is treated in all the standard texts on southern and eastern African birds. The reason for the proposed invalidation of *Falco exilis* Temminck, 1830, is that we believe that a change of name for this sparrowhawk at this date would be destructive of stability and result in no little confusion with regard to the past literature, which is now quite extensive.

2. The applicants of this petition are convinced that a change of name in the case of the African Redbreasted Sparrowhawk can only be prevented by the use of the plenary powers so as to preserve the current usage of *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith, 1830.

The combination *Accipiter rufiventris* and its attribution to Smith have been used more or less consistently for this species of sparrowhawk over the past century and more. In support of this we list some of the major texts on Ethiopian Region birds and on birds of prey in which this name is used:

Layard and Sharpe, *Birds of South Africa*, 1875–1884, p. 22.
Reichenow, *Die Vögel Afrikas*, vol. i. 1901, p. 560.
Stark and Sclater, *Birds of South Africa*, vol. iii, 1903, p. 350.
Sclater, *Systema Avium Aethiopicarum*, part i, 1924, pp. 68, 69.
Swann, *Monograph of the Birds of Prey*, vol. i, 5, 1926, p. 312.
Peters, *Check-List of Birds of the World*, vol. i, 1931, p. 220.
Chapin, *Birds of the Belgian Congo*, part i, 1932, p. 636.
Jackson, *Birds of Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate*, vol. i, 1938, p. 209.
Roberts, *Birds of South Africa*, 1940, p. 61.
Mackworth-Praed and Grant, *Birds of Eastern and North Eastern Africa*, vol. i., 1952, pp. 202, 203.
McLachlan and Liversidge, *Roberts' Birds of South Africa*, 1957, p. 81.
Mackworth-Praed and Grant, *Birds of the Southern Third of Africa*, vol. i, 1962, p. 179.
Traylor, *Check-list of Angolan Birds*, 1963, p. 39.
Clancey, *Catalogue of the Birds of the South African Sub-Region*. part i, 1965, p. 252.

Brown and Amadon, *Eagles, Hawks and Falcons of the World*, vol. ii, 1968, p. 482.
S.A.O.S. List Committee, *Check List of the Birds of South Africa*, 1969, p. 46.
etc., etc.

3. *Accipiter rufiventris* was the combination adopted by Smith when he dealt with this sparrowhawk in his paper on South African raptors in the *South African Quarterly Journal*, first series, 1830 (for April–June), page 231, and again in the same journal for April-June, 1834, page 281. It is clear that Smith did not actually intend to propose a name for the South African bird, but simply employed Daudin's *Falco rufiventris*, 1800, for it. This fact has recently been pointed out by Mees, *Zool. Meded. Rijksmus. Nat. Hist. Leiden*, vol. 42, No. 14, 1967, p. 144, who writes as follows (in translation):

"2. *Accipiter exilis* (Temminck)

Temminck (1830) described this species under the name *Falco exilis* and almost simultaneously Smith (1830) referred to it as *Accipiter rufiventris*. Later, Schlegal (1862) and Sharp (1874), apparently without any thorough investigation as to priority, accepted the former name to be equivalent to the latter, and since then the name *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith has been applied to this African sparrowhawk. Temminck's name was published on 8th May, 1830 (Mathews, 1925), while Smith's work appeared in the April to June issue of the *South African Quarterly Journal*, and as a more exact dating is not possible, June must be adhered to as the date of publication. Therefore Temminck's name has priority.

I would not have discussed this matter were it only a case of doubtful priority. However, the name employed clearly shows that Smith had no intention of describing a new species or of proposing a new name, and he clearly believed the bird he was dealing with was identical with *Falco rufiventris* Daudin (1800 : 86). Under the species he quotes:

"Falco rufiventris, Latham's History of Birds, vol. 1, p. 284.– Daud. Orn. tom. 2, p. 86.– Epervier bleuâtre, Voy. d'Azara, 3, No. 26."

In addition he says:

"This appears to agree with the description of the *Falco rufiventris* of Shaw, and, though he describes his bird as being a native of Cayenne, it might possibly have been obtained from the Cape, or the species may be an inhabitant of both countries."

There is, therefore, no doubt that the name *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith is invalid in zoological nomenclature, and that it is based on an erroneous assumption. *Falco rufiventris* Daudin has apparently been overlooked completely in later literature, and it is still not clear to me which species is being referred to."

While the applicants are in agreement with Mees' view that Smith did not in fact describe and name the Redbreasted Sparrowhawk of Africa, the fact remains that in all the standard works on African birds and the birds of prey he (Smith) is both credited with having described the species and proposed the name it now universally bears. Mrs. B. P. Hall, of the Bird Room, British Museum (Natural History), London, has kindly drawn our attention to the fact, overlooked by

Mees, that Smith after citing the Sparrowhawk in 1830 and 1834 as *Accipiter rufiventris* Latham, in his *Illustr. Zool. South Afr.*, Aves, pl. 93, 1844, cites it as *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith, with *Falco exilis* Temminck as a synonym. It would seem that in the ten year interval he had realised that *rufiventris*, ascribed by him to Latham, was not the same bird as his; furthermore he believed his 1830 description could be regarded as a valid description of a new species, although not intended as such at the time. Of course he may have written a note to this effect between 1834–44, but his deplorable habit of putting scientific notes in the press may have caused many to be lost.

Warren, *Type-specimens of Birds Brit. Mus.* (*Nat. Hist.*), vol. i, 1966, pl. 255 shows that there is a Syntype of *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). B.M. Reg. No. 1845. 7.6.184. This, one of Smith's original specimens, was purchased from the describer. It may be accepted as the type of the species.

4. In resolving the nomenclatural impasse arising from the publication of Mees' communication of 1967, two necessary steps require to be taken. Firstly, it will be necessary to request the I.C.Z.N. to exercise its Plenary Powers in order to suppress *Falco exilis* Temminck, 1830, which has, according to Mees, priority over *Accipiter rufiventris* Smith of the same year, and, secondly to rule that although he (Smith) did not intend to do so, he did in fact establish a new nominal species when he published *Accipiter rufiventris* complete with a diagnosis in Latin and topographical ascription* of "the South-east coast (of South Africa) . . . the neighbourhood of Baviaans River, and from the country towards the southern branches of the Orange River . . . also (from) . . . near Constantia . . . and Cape Town", in the *South African Quarterly Journal*, first series, 1830 (April-June), p. 231.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature accordingly is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

(a) to suppress the specific name *exilis* Temminck, 1830, *Planch. Color.*, livr. 84, pl. 496, as published in the binomen *Falco exilis*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to rule that the specific name *rufiventris* Smith, 1830, *S. Afr. quart. J.* (1) 1830 (April-June) : 231, as published in the binomen *Accipiter rufiventris*, is to be regarded as available even though Smith had no intention of publishing a new name;

(2) to place the specific name *exilis* Temminck, 1830, as published in the binomen *Falco exilis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *rufiventris* Smith, 1830, as published in the binomen *Accipiter rufiventris*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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* Citation of a locality or localities is irrelevant to the availability or non-availability of a name. Editor.

RANA BOANS LINNAEUS, 1758 (AMPHIBIA): REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1957

By William E. Duellman (*Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*) and Juan A. Rivero (*Department of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico*)

As pointed out by Rivero in 1961 (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* **126** : 106) and by Duellman in 1970 (*Monog. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas* **1** : 261), a large South American tree frog (family HYLIDAE) has been known as *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758) or *Hyla maxima* (Laurenti, 1768). In 1900 Andersson (*Bih. till k. Svenska Ved.-Akad.* **26** : 17) noted that *Rana boans* Linnaeus, 1758, was applicable to the large South American tree frog which throughout the Nineteenth Century had been known as *Hyla maxima* (Laurenti, 1768). In 1940 Mertens (*Zool. Anz.* **132** : 195) reiterated the assignment of *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758). In addition to Mertens (*op. cit.*), Rivero (*op. cit.*), and Duellman (*op. cit.*), the following workers have used *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758) for this large frog: Bokermann (1962, *Rev. Brasil Biol.* **22** : 214) Heatwole, Solano and Heatwole (1965 *Acta Biol. Venez.* **4** : 352), and Trueb (1970, *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **18** : 688).

2. In 1958 Goin and Layne (*Publ. Res. Div. Ross Allen Rept. Inst.* **1** : 111) argued that on the basis of the Copenhagen Decisions (Hemming, 1953 : 25) it would be better to use the name *Hyla maxima* (Laurenti, 1768) than to apply the name *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758), which they interpreted to be a *nomen oblitum*. In 1969 Kenny (*Stud. Fauno Curacao . . .* **29** : 47) used *Hyla maxima* (Laurenti, 1768) without any explanation. In 1970 Cochran and Goin (*Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.* **288** : 201 stated: "There can be no doubt that this frog was first named *Rana boans* by Linnaeus in the tenth edition of his *Systema Natura* [sic]. That name was overlooked, however, until 1900 when it was resurrected by Andersson (1900, p. 17). In the meantime Laurenti (1768, p. 32) gave the name *maxima*, which became adopted as the name for the species and was widely used for many years . . ." On the basis of Art. 23, b, ii of the Code, Cochran and Goin ". . . consider *boans* Linnaeus, 1758, as unavailable . . ."

3. Duellman (*op. cit*). reviewed the historical use of the trivial names *boans* and *maxima* and concluded: ". . . it seems only reasonable to proceed under a strict adherence to the law of Priority and utilize the name *boans* for the large and widespread species of frog." Both Linnaeus (1758) and Laurenti (1768) based their names on figures in volume 1 of Seba's (1734) "Thesaurus". Both authors cited plate 72, figure 3, and Linnaeus also cited plate 71, figures 3 and 4. Thus, utilizing plate 72, figure 3, as an indication of a type, *Rana maxima* Laurenti, 1768, is a junior objective synonym of *Rana boans* Linnaeus, 1758.

4. In light of Declaration 43 (1970, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 135), both *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Hyla maxima* (Laurenti, 1768) have been in general use for the past 50 years (Art. 23, b, i); furthermore, the senior synonym *Hyla boans*, does not fall into the category delimited in Art. 23, b, ii. It is our

view that usage of *Hyla maxima* (Laurenti, 1768) is contrary to the Law of Priority and contrary to the spirit of the Code, that is, the establishment of stability.

5. The nomenclatural usage of *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758) is compounded by a junior homonym—*Hyla boans* Latreille, 1801 (*in* Sonnini and Latreille, *Hist. Nat. Rept.* **2** : 184). *Hyla albopunctata* Spix, 1824 (*Animalia Nova . . . Ranarum*, p. 33) is the next available name for the species of *Hyla* to which the name *Hyla boans* Latreille, 1801, had been applied. Cochran (1955, *Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus.* **206** : 80) accepted the priority of *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758) over *Hyla maxima* (Laurenti, 1768) and used *Hyla albopunctata* Spix, 1824, for the frog in southeastern Brasil previously known as *Hyla boans* Latreille, 1801. Her action was followed by Rivero (1961, *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, **126** : 105) and by Bokermann (1966, *Lista Anotada Localidades Tipo . . .*, p. 44). Obviously the application of a name to the frogs currently known as *Hyla boans* Latreille, 1801, or *Hyla albopunctata* Spix, 1824, depends upon a decision regarding the availability of *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus, 1758).

6. The type specimen of *Hyla albopunctata* Spix is no longer extant; no type specimen of *Hyla boans* (Linnaeus) was designated. In order to assure stability, one of us (Duellman) has submitted for publication (*Herpetologica* **27**) a manuscript in which neotypes are designated. One specimen has been designated as the neotype of both *Rana boans* Linnaeus and *Rana maxima* Laurenti. The designation of neotypes and the validation of the most applicable specific names will result in nomenclatural stability, a luxury not afforded these frogs in this century.

7. Accordingly, the Commission is hereby requested:

(1) to place the following trivial names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *boans*, as used in the combination *Rana boans* Linnaeus, 1758, neotype number 16603 in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden;

(b) *albopunctata*, as used in the combination *Hyla albopunctata* Spix, 1824, neotype number 100000 in the Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *boans*, as used in the combination *Hyla boans* Latreille, 1801 (a junior primary homonym of *Rana boans* Linnaeus, 1758);

(b) *maxima* Laurenti, 1768, as used in the combination *Rana maxima* (a junior objective synonym of *Rana boans* Linnaeus, 1758).

DREPANIDIDAE (AVES)—AUTHOR AND DATE: PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT OF OPINION 610. Z.N.(S.) 1958

By G. N. Kashin (*Moscow*)

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on the grounds of proposals from Dean Amadon & John Franclemont (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17** (6–8) April 1960) has placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the family-name DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891 with the Name Number 306 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18**(4) August 1961, "Opinion 610"). The family-names DREPANIDAE Sushkin, 1929 and DREPANIIDAE Mayr, 1943 were placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers 336–337.

2. D. Amadon and J. Franclemont were mistaken, however, in the supposition that the oldest family-name, based on the generic name *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820, is DREPANIDIDAE H. Gadow, 1891, *in* S. B. Wilson & A. H. Evans, *Aves Hawaiiensis* (2) : 235.

3. The oldest family-group name, based on the generic name *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820, was created in form DREPANINAE by J. Cabanis, 1847 ("Ornithologische Notizen" in *Archiv. für Naturgeschichte* **1** : 325). This name was also used by Bonaparte in "Schema systematis naturalis" or "Classification ornithologique par séries" (31 October 1853, *Compte Rendu des séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris **37** (18) : 644): DREPANIDAE under No. 33 and DREPANINAE under No. 90. Bonaparte repeated the same names in "Notes sur les Collections raportées en 1853 par M. A. Delattre" (6 Fevrier, 1854, *Compte Rendu des séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris **38** (6) : 261) under the No. 33 and 91 respectively and included in this family three genera: 77. *Drepanis* Temm., 78. *Himatione* Caban., 79. *Hemignathus* Licht.

On the first page of the second volume of his *Conspectus generum avium*, dated October 1854, is placed, as supplement to the first volume, a nominal list of family- and subfamily-names; among them were mentioned also DREPANIDAE and DREPANINAE.

Bonaparte's work "Conspectus Systematis Ornithologiae" was printed in 1854, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* (4) *Zoologie*, **1** : 124, where in DREPANIDAE were included the same genera, cited above.

O. Des Murs used the name DREPANITINAE for a family with two genera: *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820, and *Hemignathus* Lichtenstein, 1838 (*in* Chenu, 1854, *Ency. Hist. nat., Oiseaux* **2** : 280).

G. R. Gray in 1869 *Hand-list of genera and species of Birds* (1): 113 cited the subfamily-name DREPANINAE Cabanis, 1850 (!).

Sundevall used DREPANIDINAE for a family in 1872 (*Meth. nat. Avium disp. Tentamen* : 48).

The family-name DREPANIDIDAE was used in the work of Wallace, published by A. B. Meyer as an authorised translation in German in 1876: *Die geographische Verbreitung der Thiere* **2** : 312. In this family were included four genera: *Drepanis*, *Hemignathus*, *Loxops* and *Psittirostra*.

4. In view of the facts set out above and in accordance with Article 36 of International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology DREPANIDIDAE (ex DREPANINAE) Cabanis, 1847 (type genus *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820);

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) DREPANINAE Cabanis, 1847 and

(b) DREPANIDAE Bonaparte, 1853, both as incorrect spellings for DREPANIDIDAE Cabanis, 1847.

References

DREPANINAE, CABANIS. 1847. *Archiv. für Naturgeschichte* **1** : 325

DREPANIDAE—(a) Bonaparte, 1853, *Compte Rendu des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris **37** (18) : 644;

and

DREPANINAE (b) Bonaparte, 1854, *Compte Rendu des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Paris **38** (6) : 261;

(c) Bonaparte, 1854, *Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Zoologie* (4) **1** :124

(d) Bonaparte, 1854, *Conspectus generum avium*, 1857, **2** : 1 (dated October 1854)

DREPANIDIDAE—Wallace—A. B. Meyer, 1875 (authorized translation of Wallace's work in German by A. B. Meyer: *Die geographische Verbreitung der Thiere*) **2** : 312

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DONACILLA DE BLAINVILLE, 1819 AND *AMPHIDESMA* LAMARCK, 1818 (BIVALVIA): REQUEST FOR CONFIRMATION OF DESIGNATIONS OF TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1959

By A. G. Beu (*N. Z. Geological Survey, P.O. Box* 30368, *Lower Hutt, New Zealand*).

Lamarck (1812, p. 107) published the French vernacular name "Donacille" for a genus of bivalves with a distinctive internal ligament in the hinge, but did not thereby make a generic name available. Later (Lamarck, 1818, p. 490) he gave this genus the Latin name *Amphidesma*, referred to the earlier publication of "Donacille", and included 16 species, the first being *A. variegata*. In the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles", de Blainville (1819, p. 429) gave Lamarck's "Donacille" the Latinised form *Donacilla*, giving a full bibliographic reference to Lamarck's (1818) description of *Amphidesma*. Although de Blainville included no species in *Donacilla*, the name is an available *genus caelebs*, since the reference to the previous description constitutes an indication (Article 16 (a) i).

2. De Blainville's reference to the description of *Amphidesma*, the only description cited in the proposal of *Donacilla*, could well be construed to indicate that *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819 was published in the synonymy of *Amphidesma* Lamarck, 1818; and apparently was so interpreted by Keen (1969, p. *N* 609), who stated that *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819 was "proposed in synonymy." Also, as Lamarck (1818) included the new species *Amphidesma donacilla* in his list of species, as *Donacilla* could be interpreted as a synonym of *Amphidesma*, and as Lamarck himself stated that *Amphidesma* was the genus he had previously called "Donacille", it could be construed that the type-species of *Donacilla* is *Amphidesma donacilla* Lamarck, 1818 by tautonymy. Iredale (1914, p. 490) apparently reasoned this way, to conclude that *Amphidesma donacilla* Lamarck was also the type-species of *Amphidesma* by tautonymy. This interpretation led to consistent New Zealand usage of *Amphidesma* Lamarck, 1818 in place of *Mesodesma* Deshayes, [1832] (type-species: *Mactra donacia* Lamarck, 1818, which is classified in the same family as *Donacilla*).

3. However, J. G. Children (1823, p. 301) designated *Amphidesma variegata* Lamarck, 1818 as type-species of *Amphidesma*. Since *Amphidesma variegata* is now regarded as a synonym of *Semele purpurascens* (Gmelin [1791]), the type-species by monotypy of *Semele* Schumacher, 1817, *Amphidesma* has been consistently interpreted as a junior subjective synonym of that genus by all workers during this century, except those in Australia and New Zealand The first worker to point out the synonymy of *Amphidesma* with *Semele* was W. H. Dall (1900, p. 985), although Dall was not aware of Children's designation.

4. R. A. Philippi (1836, p. 37) established a new nominal species of *Donacilla, D. lamarckii*, and included in its synonymy the names *Amphidesma donacilla* Lamarck, 1818 and *Mactra cornea* Poli, 1795 (**1** : 73–74; tab. 19 figs. 8–11; an earlier name for the same species). This is the first inclusion of

species in *Donacilla*, and has generally been regarded as constituting selection of the type-species of *Donacilla* by subsequent monotypy. Thus Dall (1898, p. 912), Keen (1969, p. *N* 609) and all other major revisers I am aware of have attributed *Donacilla* to Philippi, 1836, type-species *D. lamarckii*, and have used the genus only for the Mediterranean species.

5. As pointed out to me by Mr. D. Heppell, the name *Donacilla* was used twice after de Blainville (1819) and before Philippi (1836), by Ferussac (1822, p. xliv) and by Dubois (1824, p. 49), but in both cases the name *Donacilla* appears in the synonymy of *Amphidesma.*

6. Consequently, in most world literature during this century, the name *Mesodesma* Deshayes, [1832] has been used for the large Mesodesmatidae of Australasia and America, *Amphidesma* has been regarded as a synonym of *Semele*, and *Donacilla* Philippi, 1836 has been used for the small Mediterranean *Mactra cornea* Poli, 1795. The only exception is that in Australasia the name *Amphidesma* has been used consistently since 1914 for the large Mesodesmatidae of New Zealand sandy beaches.

7. Dawson (1959, p. 44) pointed out the type designation by Children (1823), and introduced *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819 for all Australasian Mesodesmatidae. This has been followed in Australia (Macpherson and Gabriel, 1962; Garrard, 1969) but not in New Zealand, where *Amphidesma* is still in use.

8. No recent authors except Dawson (1959) have regarded *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819 as an available name, some because they interpreted it as published in the synonymy of *Amphidesma* Lamarck, 1818. However, its use as the name of a taxon by Philippi (1836) and Dawson (1959), and by many other authors who attributed it to Lamarck (1812), makes it impossible to disregard the name on the grounds of publication in synonymy (Article 11 d), and *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819 must be regarded as an available name. Since it makes no practical difference whether *Donacilla* is attributed to de Blainville (1819) or to Philippi (1836), the simplest solution seems to be to confirm the selection of *Donacilla lamarckii* Philippi, 1836 as type-species of *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819 by subsequent monotypy of Philippi (1836), and attribute the name to de Blainville, 1819. Molluscan taxonomists would regard as undesirable the reintroduction of *Amphidesma* Lamarck in place of *Donacilla* that would result if the dubious selection by tautonymy of *Amphidesma donacilla* Lamarck as type-species of *Amphidesma* were upheld, and therefore Children's selection of *Amphidesma variegata* Lamarck as type-species of *Amphidesma* Lamarck should also be confirmed.

9. Therefore, in the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission is requested:

(1) to confirm the designation by J. G. Children in 1823 of *Amphidesma variegata* Lamarck, 1818 as type-species of *Amphidesma* Lamarck, 1818, and to set aside all other type designations for *Amphidesma;*

(2) to confirm the selection of *Doncilla lamarckii* Philippi, 1836 [= *Mactra cornea* Poli, 1795] as type-species of *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819, by subsequent monotypy of Philippi, 1836, and to set aside all other type designations for *Donacilla;*

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(i) *Amphidesma* Lamarck, 1818 (gender: neuter), type-species (by designation by J. G. Children, 1823, and confirmed under (1) above): *Amphidesma variegata* Lamarck, 1818 [recte *variegatum*];

(ii) *Donacilla* de Blainville, 1819 (gender: feminine), type-species (by subsequent monotypy of R. A. Philippi, 1836, and confirmed under (2) above): *Donacilla lamarckii* Philippi, 1836 [= *Mactra cornea* Poli, 1795];

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(i) *variegata* Lamarck, 1818, as published in the binomen *Amphidesma variegata;*

(ii) *cornea* Poli, 1795, as published in the binomen *Mactra cornea* [senior synonym of *Doncilla lamarckii* Philippi, 1836].

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CYLINDRELLA SWAINSON, 1840 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): A REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION; *CYLICHNA* LOVÉN, 1846, PROPOSED FOR THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1960

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken* 15, 2100 *Copenhagen, Danmark*)

When proposing the preservation of the specific name *Bulla obtusa* Montagu, 1803 (Lemche, 1957, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 323–327) I proposed also to place the generic name *Cylichna* Lovén, 1846 (a tectibranch) on the Official List. Complications caused me to withdraw the latter part for further consideration, but it is only now that I have found the time to enter into the question again, even though it seems that all that is needed in the case is to ask for the suppression of the most ambiguous name *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840.

2. W. Swainson (1840, *A treatise on Malacology*, *in* D. Lardner: The Cabinet Encyclopedia, London) mentions the name *Cylindrella* Swainson as a nomen nudum (: 135) for a mixture of bullacean tectibranchs and several prosobranchs.

3. In the same publication (: 311) he places, almost next to *Conus*, a genus "*Cylindrella* Sw. Conic-cylindrical; spire elevated, and only slightly coronated on the upper whorls; shell generally grooved. Asper Chem. 181 f. 1745–7". This reference is to Chemnitz (1795 *Conchylien Cabinett* **11** tab. 181 figs. 1745–1747) illustrating a shell called *Conus costatus* by Chemnitz. I am unable to find the name "*asper*" anywhere in this context. According to Thiele (1931, *Handb. Moll. kunde* **1** : 374) *Cylindrella* Swainson, if taken in this meaning, would replace *Asprella* Schaufuss, 1869.

4. Again (: 326) Swainson established another "*Cylindrella* Sw. Cylindrical, narrow, and obtuse, as in *Volvaria*, but the surface and the outer lip are smooth, and there are no plaits on the pillar. *C. alba* Sw. (fig. 94b)". The figure is unquestionably of the species *Cylichna cylindracea* (Pennant, 1777), a bullacean tectibranch, and if so used the name *Cylindrella* Swainson is a senior synonym of *Cylichna* Lovén, 1846. This last genus has seven included species, of which *Bulla cylindracea* Pennant, 1777, was made the type by subsequent selection by Pilsbury (1893, *in* Tryon: *Man. Conch.* **15** : 287).

5. Accidentally, Pfeiffer (1840, *Wiegm. Arch. Naturgesch.* **1** : 38) added to the confusion by describing a pulmonate genus *Cylindrella*. Pfeiffer's paper is found in the first of the two volumes of the *Archiv* published in 1840, indicating publication to have taken place early in the year, but with no exact date on which to hinge it. Thiele (: 672) considers that name a junior synonym of *Urocoptis* Beck, 1837 (*Index molluscorum*: 85).

6. In short, Pfeiffer is probably the first to have published a name *Cylindrella*, but there is no proof. That name falls as a junior synonym of *Urocoptis* and is not in use. The two or three concepts covered by the name(s) *Cylindrella* Swainson might well be junior homonyms of Pfeiffer's name, but there is no proof, and there is therefore a lingering possibility of confusion in the case, as somebody may think it worthwhile to substitute *Cylindrella* Swainson for

either the prosobranch *Asprella* Schaufuss, or the tectibranch *Cylichna* Lovén. I propose the name(s) *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840, for suppression.

7. *Cylichna* Lovén, 1846, has sometimes been considered a junior homonym of *Cylichnus* Burmeister, 1844 (*Handb. Entom.* **4** : 171)—a coleopterous insect. Nothing in the Rules supports such a view.

8. In the cases mentioned under (6) above, recourse has been taken to the name *Cylichnella* Gabb, 1873 (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* **3** : 273) type by monotypy *Bulla bidentata* d'Orbigny, 1841 (*Hist. Nat. Moll. de l'Ile de Cuba* **1** : 125) but this species is at least different on the subgeneric level, and probably on the generic one, too, from *Bulla cylindracea* Pennant, 1777, the type of *Cylichna* Lovén. The continued use of the latter generic name is therefore very much needed.

9. I do not feel qualified to make statements concerning the generic names *Asprella* Schaufuss, and *Urocoptis* Beck, but I have found no indication of any need for protection of these names because of the problems here treated, and so I shall confine myself to the treatment of the tectibranch aspect.

10. The family name CYLICHNIDAE Meyer & Möbius, 1865 (*Fauna der Kieler Bucht* **1** : Die Hinterkiemer oder Opisthobranchia: 87) has been based on *Cylichna* Lovén. However, the systematic arrangement and the content of the families of bullacean tectibranchs is much in need of revision, and I do not like too much to introduce official status for too many family names prior to the provision of the necessary factual information.

11. My formal proposals run as follows:

(1) to suppress under the plenary powers, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy:
   (a) *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840 : 311, type by monotypy *Conus costatus* Chemnitz, 1795;
   (b) *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840 : 326, type by monotypy *Cylindrella alba* Swainson, 1840;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Cylichna* Lovén, 1846 (gender: feminine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Pilsbury, 1893, *Bulla cylindracea* Pennant, 1777;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *cylindracea* Pennant, 1777, as published in the combination *Bulla cylindracea*;

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the names:
   (a) *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840 : 135 (a nomen nudum);
   (b) *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840 : 311 (as suppressed under (1)(a) above);
   (c) *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840 : 326 (as suppressed under (1)(b) above).

POLYZONIUM GERMANICUM BRANDT, 1837 (DIPLOPODA, POLYZONIIDA): PROPOSED VALIDATION OF THE GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1962

By C. A. W. Jeekel (*Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie* (*Zoölogisch Museum*), *Amsterdam, The Netherlands*)

The present proposal concerns the validation of *Polyzonium germanicum* Brandt, 1837, a name familiar to all diplopodologists as referring to the first described and best known European species of the order Polyzoniida (= Colobognatha). Almost ever since its proposal this name has been consistently used in the systematic and faunistic literature on millipeds, as for instance the important handbooks of Latzel (1884), Schubart (1934) and Brolemann (1935). *Polyzonium* is also the type-genus of the first family name proposed in the diplopod order to which it belongs. Unfortunately, the use of *Polyzonium germanicum* is now threatened by *Platyulus audouinii* Gervais, 1836, a name which has practically always been considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *Polyzonium germanicum*, but which apparently was published a few weeks earlier.

1. Considerable confusion exists in literature as regards the exact date of publication of the generic name *Polyzonium* Brandt and the specific name *germanicum* Brandt. Latzel (1884 : 356, 358) gives 1834 for the generic name and 1831 for the specific name. Schubart (1934 : 302) apparently followed him, whereas Brolemann (1935 : 102, 104) gives 1831 for both names. However, Brandt (1831), cited by Latzel, does not mention the names at all. Brandt (1834) first mentions *Polyzonium germanicum*, but without descriptive statement. In fact, the generic and specific names were validated by Brandt several years later (1837 : 178), when the monobasic genus *Polyzonium* was formally proposed as new and described and its type-species *P. germanicum*, from Germany, was mentioned. Indeed, these facts were ascertained already by Gervais (1844 : 71) but were apparently overlooked by subsequent authors. According to a statement on the last page of the cited fascicle, Brandt's paper was published on January 19th, 1837.

2. The genus *Platyulus* was described by Gervais (1836). It was based monotypically on *Platyulus audouinii* from the surroundings of Paris, which was simultaneously described in a combined generic-specific diagnosis. The cited fascicle is dated December 28th, 1836. As *germanicum* and *audouinii* have always been considered to refer to the same species, it is clear that, when the respective dates are accepted as dates of publication, *audouinii* has priority over *germanicum*, and *Platyulus* over *Polyzonium*. As a matter of fact this was realized by Gervais (1844 : 70–72). Yet he himself gave preference to *Polyzonium*, apparently mainly because *Platyulus* proved not to be as closely related to *Julus* Linnaeus as he had assumed earlier. His unconditional acceptance of *Polyzonium* is moreover underlined by his proposal of the family name Polyzonidae (recte: -zoniidae) Gervais, 1844.

On account of a priority of about three weeks, the uninterrupted use, during a period of about 125 years, of *Polyzonium germanicum* is now menaced under a strict application of the Code by the inevitable restoration of *Platyulus audounii*.

3. The specific name *audouinii* was changed to *audouinianus* in a subsequent paper by Gervais (1837 : 48). No reasons were given for this change, and *audouinianus* can be regarded as an incorrect subsequent spelling having no status in nomenclature.

4. Brandt (1840 : 327) citing Gervais's name *Platyulus* in the correct spelling in the synonymy of *Polyzonium*, stated in a footnote: "Il fallait écrire *Platyjulus*". This seems to be only a suggestion of the orthography of the name. It can, however, also be regarded as an unjustified emendation, in which case *Platyjulus* Brandt, 1840, is an available name.

5. Considering the above, the International Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Platyulus* Gervais, 1836, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *audouinii* Gervais, 1836, as published in the binomen *Platyulus audouinii*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(3) to place the generic name *Polyzonium* Brandt, 1837 (gender: neuter), type-species by monotypy, *Polyzonium germanicum* Brandt, 1837, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the specific name *germanicum* Brandt, 1837, as published in the binomen *Polyzonium germanicum* (type-species of *Polyzonium* Brandt, 1837) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Platyulus* Gervais, 1836 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);

(b) *Platyjulus* Brandt, 1840 (an unjustified emendation of *Platyulus* Gervais, 1836);

(6) to place the following specific names on the Official Index of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *audouinii* Gervais, 1836, as published in the binomen *Platyulus audouinii* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (2) above);

(b) *audouinianus* Gervais, 1837, as published in the binomen *Platyulus audouinianus* (an incorrect subsequent spelling for *audouinii* Gervais, 1836);

(7) to place the family-group name POLYZONIIDAE (correction of POLYZONIDAE) Gervais, 1844 (type-genus *Polyzonium* Brandt, 1837) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 28, Part 5/6 (pp. 129–188, 1 pl. T.P.–VIII) 31st December 1971

NOTICES

XVIIth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ZOOLOGY MONTE CARLO, 24–30 SEPTEMBER 1972

Preliminary Notice

Placed under the High Patronage of H.S.H. Prince Rainier of Monaco and organised by request of the Division of Zoology of the International Union of Biological Sciences, the 17th and final International Congress of Zoology will take place in the Principality of Monaco from the 24th to the 30th of September 1972.

Contrary to preceeding Congresses and at the same time opening new vistas for future international meetings, the congress will be organised in the form of eight symposia, the most important of which are:

1. Biogeography and Intercontinental Connections during the Mesozoic (Chairman: Th. Monod)
2. Cladistic methods in Transpecific Evolution (Chairman: E. Mayr)
3. The biological effects of Interoceanic Canals (Chairman: O. H. Oren)
4. The future of Zoological Nomenclature (Chairman: L. B. Holthuis).

Four further symposia will be announced as soon as the proposed chairmen have declared their willingness to organise them.

In order to maintain a unity among the symposia, only contributions requested by the individual chairmen will be accepted. Each symposium is of course open to free discussion.

Taking into account the transitional character of this Congress and also to allow for the best possible organisation, the number of participants is limited to 1,000 without establishing any quotas.

Circulars relative to the organisation of the 17th Congress will be sent on application addressed to:

Comité d'organisation
XVIIth Congrès International de Zoologie
Musée océanographique
Monaco
Principauté de Monaco

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of *Calopora* Hall, 1851 (Bryozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1915
(2) Validation of *Palaeofavosites* Twenhofel, 1914 (Anthozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1961
(3) Designation of a type-species for *Homoceras* Hyatt, 1884 (Cephalopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1963
(4) Designation of a type-species for *Heniola* Uvarov, 1940 (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1966
(5) Suppression of *Echeneis sexdecimlamellata* Eydoux & Gervais, 1838–1839, and *Echeneis quatuordecimlaminatus* Storer, 1839 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1967
(6) Suppression of Fowler's lectotype designations in 1909, 1910 and 1918 papers on North American freshwater fishes. Z.N.(S.) 1970

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England
November 1971

MARGARET DOYLE
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

The following notice has been kindly provided by Professor R. Th. Hecker, of the Palaeontological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow:

DIMITRI VLADIMIROVICH OBRUCHEV

On 21 October 1970 the death occurred of one of the best known Soviet palaeontologists—Doctor of Biology, Professor and Commissioner Dimitri Vladimirovich Obruchev, born on 26 July 1900. He was the son of the geologist Academician V. A. Obruchev. He took the course in vertebrate zoology at Moscow University and graduated in 1924. While still a student he started research in the earliest Palaeozoic fishes.

In 1933 Obruchev began his career in the Palaeozoological (later the Palaeontological) Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. It was then that the main direction of his life's work became clear—the earliest, and hence the most complicated and mysterious stages of the evolution of the first aquatic vertebrates, the Agnatha and the first Gnathostomata. He published about 120 papers in this field. He played a highly significant role in the development of vertebrate palaeontology.

Professor Obruchev was one of the main compilers of the Stratigraphic Lexicon of the U.S.S.R. and fulfilled a gigantic task as compiler and editor of the volume "Agnatha, Pisces" of the Russian treatise "Osnovy Paleontologii" (1964). He was elected a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1958 and it is to him that we owe the Russian text of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. He was Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Committee on Zoological Nomenclature. As a Commissioner he discharged his duties conscientiously and his comments were always brief, objective and constructive.

A man of exceptional culture and education, Professor Obruchev set an example of faithful service in the cause of science. He was universally held in high esteem both as a scientist and as a man.

SOME NOTES ON THE PROPOSED NEOTYPE FOR *BELEMNITES MUCRONATUS* LINK, 1807. Z.N.(S.) 1160

(see volume 21, pages 268–296; volume 22, pages 138–139, 343–345; volume 23, pages 70–71)

By D. P. Naidin (*Faculty of Geology, Lomonosov University of Moscow*)

General Remarks

I quite agree with all Dr. Jeletzky's (1964, p. 278–279) suggestions as to a neotype for *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807 and as to generic names *Belemnitella* d'Orbigny, 1842 and *Belemnella* Nowak, 1913, except for paragraph 2.

2. In paragraph 2, *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807 (coll. no. BMC-43542, paleontological collection of the British Museum (Natural History)) is proposed by Jeletzky as a neotype. This specimen with 21 other guards was collected by Dr. A. W. Rowe from the *Belemnitella mucronata* zone s. str. (Upper Campanian) in 1926. This locality is the Edward's Pit at Mousehold Heath (Norfolk, England).

3. N. Peake and D. Hancock (1966, p. 343–345) reject this suggestion, as neither the horizon nor the place of the find are known exactly. In the region pointed out by Jeletzky, and by the evidence of Peake and Hancock, there are no good exposures now and therefore topotypes cannot be found there. From their point of view the neotype of the species must be chosen from specimens which should be gathered from the well-exposed succession of the zone *Belemnitella mucronata* either near Misburg (Hannover) or near Lägerdorf (Golschtinia). Most modern authors (Birkelund, 1957, p. 30–31; Jeletzky, 1958, p. 45 and oth.; Naidin, 1956, p. 19, 1959, p. 203; Peake and Hancock, 1961, p. 319 and others) accept this species in the sense of A. D. Arkhangelsky (1912, p. 600–606, pl. IX, fig. 3, 9, 23, 26, pl. X, fig. 10). Therefore the suggestion of R. Kongiel (1962, p. 30, p. 92–93) to accept as neotype the specimen of *Belemnitella mucronata* mut. *senior* Nowak, 1913, which is figured in Jeletzky's paper (Jeletzky, 1948a, pl. XX, fig. 2), can hardly be accepted. I agree with Dr. Jeletzky's (1964, p. 279–280) arguments against Kongiel's suggestion.

4. This species has been described in detail in the paper of A. D. Arkhangelsky (1912), where for the first time a restricted sense of the species has been given (see Jeletzky, 1964, pp. 271–272).

5. T. Birkelund (Birkelund & Wienberg Rasmussen, 1956, pp. 80–86; Birkelund, 1957, pp. 30–31) suggests as a neotype of *Belemnites mucronatus* Link the guard figured by A. D. Arkhangelsky on plate IX, fig. 3 and 9. This suggestion has been supported by D. P. Naidin (1964, a footnote on page 89). J. A. Jeletzky (1964, p. 279, see also Birkelund, 1957, p. 30) agrees with this opinion in general features.

6. However, the case is complicated by the fact that the specimen from the Campanian deposits near the Podvalie Village on the Volga River, figured on pl. IX, fig. 3 and 9, pl. X, fig. 10,* has been lost. Original specimens for the monograph "The Upper Cretaceous deposits of East European Russia" by A. D. Arkhangelsky are being kept in the Central Scientific Research Geological Exploration Museum, named after Academician F. N. Chernyshov (Leningrad), in the collection No. 2276. Of the forms described by Arkhangelsky as *Belemnitella mucronata* Schlotheim, but a fragment of the guard has been preserved in the collection mentioned above (photo, fig. 23, pl. IX).

* Fig. 3, pl. IX—a guard from ventral view; fig. 9, pl. IX—laterally; fig. 10, pl. X—dorsally. (In the explanation for the figure the guard has been erroneously shown to be in lateral view.)

7. It should be noted that according to Articles 46 and 50b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature a nominate subspecies and species must have the same author but not different ones, as it has been suggested by Jeletzky (1964). Besides, we ought to agree with Melville's and Wood's arguments (1966, p. 71) and to consider Schlotheim to be the author of the species and not Link as is proposed by Birkelund & Rasmussen (1956, p. 88), by Birkelund (1957, p. 30), by Jeletzky (1964, p. 269).

Suggested neotype, horizon and age

8. I suggest as a neotype the specimen No. 8029/12 (in the present paper pl. I, fig. 1) from the collection No. 22 of the Moscow University Earth Sciences Museum. The specimen (its figure, but without indication of the author, has been shown in Naidin's paper, 1959, p. 203, text-fig. 23–1) has been taken from the same outcrop as the specimens of A. D. Arkhangelsky (1912, pl. IX, fig. 3, 9, 26, pl. X, fig. 10). This outcrop is situated on the right bank of the Volga River near the Podvalie Village (Novodevichensky district of Kuibyshev province).

9. The succession of the beds forming the outcrop is the following (from top to bottom):

$Cr_2^{mst}{}_1^1$ 1. White soft chalk with *Belemnella lanceolata* (Schlotheim).... over 25 m

$Cr_2^{cmp}{}_2^2$ 2. Dark-grey marl clays with extremely scarce guards of *Belemnitella langei* Jeletzky..... 4,5–5, 0m

$Cr_2^{cmp}{}_2^1$ 3. Greyish-white coarse chalk, with glauconite grains, especially abundant at the base, with numerous guards of *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* (Schlotheim) Arkhangelsky plus one guard of *Paractinocamax grossouvrei pseudotoucasi* Naidin at the very base. Considerable silicification of some guards is characteristic. Foraminifera which have been found in this bed: *Valvulineria laevis* Brotzen, *Gyroidina turgida* (Hagenow), *Globorotalites michelinianus* (d'Orbigny), *Eponides moskvini* (Keller), *Anomalina* (*Pseudovalvulineria*) *clementiana pseudoexcavata* (Kalinin), *Anomalina* (*Brotzenella*) *monterelensis* (Marie), *Cibicides* (*Cibicidoides*) *eriksdalensis* (Brotzen), *C.*(*C.*) *aktulagayensis* Vassilenko, *Bolivinoides* cf. *decoratus* Jones, *B. laevigatus laevigatus* Marie and others..... ..... 3,2–3,5 m

The top of the chalk bed 3 is a typical hard ground with wormtubes, filled in with clays of the bed 2.

$Cr_2^{cmp}{}_1^1$ 4. Dark- and light-grey siliceous marls with brown phosphorites and phosphatized sponges (at the bottom), containing *Belemnitella praecursor* Stolley, *Actinocamax laevigatus laevigatus* Arkhangelsky, *Oxytoma tenuicostatum* (Roemer) ("pteria beds") ..... 8.0–9.0 m

The top of "the pteria beds" (bed 4) as well as that of the bed 3 is an uneven hard ground surface.

10. Thus, the bed 3, from which guards of *Belemnitella mucronata* (Schlotheim) Arkhangelsky have been taken is characterized by small thickness and is limited by erosional surfaces. In my opinion this layer should be referred to the lowest part of the lower zone of the Upper Campanian, most probably corresponding to the zone of *Belemnitella mucronata senior* of Schmid and Ernst. This conclusion is based on the fact that in a number of the Russian Platform outcrops (particularly near the Rybushka Village in Saratov province, near the town of Seraphimovich on the Don River in Volgograd province) the deposits, containing guards of *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* only (part of the sequence of these deposits corresponds to the bed 3 of the Podvalie section), immediately overlie the beds containing both *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* and the guards of *Belemnellocamax mammillatus* (Nilsson). The latter occur at the top of the Lower Campanian of the West Germany sections (Stolley, 1930, p. 186; Ernst, 1963, p. 119).

11. That bed 3 belongs to the bottom of the Upper Campanian is confirmed also by the foraminifera—*Cibicides* (*Cibicidoides*) *aktulagayensis* Vassilenko, *Anomalina* (*Brotzenella*) *monterelensis* Marie.*

12. In the outcrops located nearby chalk beds with numerous guards of *B. mucronata mucronata* contain not only foraminifera which have already been listed, but also the forms which are characteristic for the Lower Campanian of the Russian Platform—*Cibicides* (*Cibicidoides*) *temirensis* Vassilenko, *Anomalina* (*Pseudovalvulin-*

* The foraminifera have been determined by V. N. Benjamovsky.

eria) *dainae* Mjatluk and others. So on the whole, the chalk sediments with *B. mucronata mucronata*, in the Novodevichensky district, include beds which may be considered transitional between the Lower and Upper Campanian.

Short description of the neotype guard

Preserved length—102 mm; reconstructed full length R does not exceed 115–120 mm. Postalveolar length r_a (a distance between the beginning of the ventral fissure and the apex) is 88 mm. The largest lateral diameter LL is 17.6 mm. Ratio of elongation $\frac{R}{LL} = 6,5$. In ventral or dorsal view the guard is of cylindrical shape with very slight narrowing at the beginning of ventral fissure, laterally the guard forms a very high cone. Apical end is rounded and supplied with a pronounced "mucro".

On the surface of the guard dorso-lateral depressions, passing into even double dorso-lateral furrows as well as lateral furrows, are very well defined.

Distinct are smaller vascular imprints, branching off from dorso-lateral furrows at acute angle. Imprints in alveolar part of the ventral side are particularly deep. Longitudinal striations are of minor importance, being traced in apical part of the guard only.

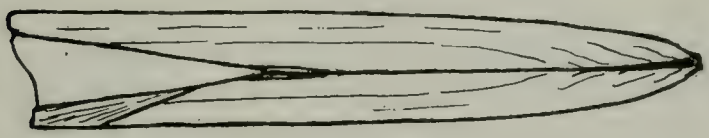
Deep alveolus is covered by well-preserved conotheca: $\frac{A}{R} = 0.45$. The angle of the alveolar cone is 20–21°. The bottom of the ventral fissure is a straight line, forming an acute angle with the alveolus wall. Schatsky index e—a distance between the embryonic bulb (protoconch) and inner end of the ventral fissure bottom—is 9.5–10 mm. Fissure index h (a distance on the guard surface along the fissure between the outer end of the fissure bottom and the point at the level of the inner end of the fissure bottom) is 14–15 mm (see fig. I.).

The first visible guard is a conical one; its length from protoconch is 8–10 mm.

Type series

Apart from the specimen No. 8029/12, 32 Belemnitella guards, which can be divided into two groups, have been taken from the bed 3.

The *first group* (8 guards) consists of guards, having the same length and shape as the guard of the suggested neotype. Their R is over 100 mm, about 110–130 mm; r_a—87–108 mm; LL—17–19 mm; $\frac{R}{LL} = 6.5$; $\frac{A}{R} = 0.45$; e—8–10 to 11 mm; the ventral fissure bottom is a straight line with average h—14–18 mm. The surface sculpture of but one specimen No. 8029/6 is characterized by the predominance of longitudinal striae over vascular imprints. The sculpture of the remaining specimens resembles that of the guard No. 8029/12. Thus, the specimen No. 8029/6 shows a characteristic allying it with *Belemnitella praecursor media* Jeletzky. The remaining



EXPLANATION OF TEXT-FIG. 1

Text-fig. 1. *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* Schlotheim, 1813 sensu Arkhangelsky, 1912. (Natural size). Longitudinal dorso-ventral split of the guard no. 8029/12, suggested as a neotype. (See pl. 1, fig. 1). The lower part of the Upper Campanian, the Podvalie Village on the Volga River (Novodevichensky district, Kuibyshev province).

7 guards are topotypes of *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* (Schlotheim) Arkhangelsky.

The *second group* (24 guards) consists of guards differing from the specimen No. 8029/12 mostly in smaller sizes; R—75–95 mm; r_a—59–78 mm; LL—11–13.5 mm; $\frac{R}{LL}$ = 6.5–7.0; in lateral view the guards form high cones, in dorsal-ventral aspect they have distinct narrowing at the level of the ventral fissure beginning or somewhat lower. $\frac{A}{R}$ is 0.35–0.45 (in average—0.40); e is 7–8 mm; the ventral fissure is usually straight, forming an acute angle with the alveolus wall (h—10–16 mm), in rare cases the bottom of the ventral fissure is somewhat sinuous and shorter, in such cases the value of h is lower. Only 3 of the 24 guards are characterized by faintly sculptured surface with some predominance of longitudinal striae over the vascular imprints. The three guards mentioned above may be, probably, referred to *Belemnitella praecursor mucronatiformis* Jeletzky. The remaining 21 specimens bear strong resemblance to the subspecies just mentioned, identified by Jeletzky (1955, p. 497, pl. 56, fig. 5), but differing from it in sharp and deep vascular imprints. These guards are also referred by me to *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* (Schlotheim) Arkhangelsky. Short guards, collected from the exposure near the Podvalie Village are also described by A. D. Arkhangelsky as *Belemnitella mucronata* Schlotheim (1912, pl. IX, fig. 26). (See below the section "Variability" in the description of nominate subspecies *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* (Schlotheim) Arkhangelsky.)

Description of nominate subspecies *Belemnitella mucronata* (Schlotheim, 1813) sensu Arkhangelsky, 1912
Belemnitella mucronata mucronata (Schlotheim, 1813) sensu Arkhangelsky, 1912
Text-fig. 1, pl. 1, fig. 1–6

1912. *Belemnitella mucronata* Arkhangelsky, p. 600, pl. IX, fig. 3, 9, 23, 26, pl. X, fig. 10.
1955. *Belemnitella mucronata*, unnamed early variety Jeletzky, pp. 480–482, pl. 57, fig. 1.
1956. *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* Naidin, p. 19.
1958. *Belemnitella mucronata* Nikitin, p. 17, (pars).
1958. *Belemnitella mucronata* var. *mucronata* Jeletzky, p. 45.
1959. *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* Naidin, p. 203, text-fig. 23.
1964. *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* Jeletzky, pp. 279–289, pl. 1, fig. 1, 3 (in the explanation of the pl. 1 erroneously 2), 4, text-fig. 1.
1964b. *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* Ernst, p. 194, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Short Description

Two types of guards: LARGE guards with length reaching 110–135 mm, postalveolar length is 85–100 mm, the maximum lateral diameter is 18–19.5 mm and SMALLER guards 75–95 mm in length, postalveolar length is 59–80 mm, the maximum lateral diameter is 11–13.5 mm. Ratio of elongation of the guards is $\frac{R}{LL}$6.5 7.0. In dorso-ventral view the guards are almost cylindrically-shaped, but with slight narrowing in the proximity of the alveolar fissure: the presence of a "waist" at the level of the alveolar fissure beginning or somewhat lower is characteristic. Laterally the guards form a very high cone. Apex is rounded, there is a mucro.

On the surface of the guards dorso-lateral depressions, double dorso-lateral and lateral furrows as well as closely spaced smaller vascular imprints are well developed. Vascular imprints on the ventral side near the alveolar fissure are particularly sharply pronounced. The vascular imprints branch off the dorso-lateral furrows at an acute angle. Elements of longitudinal sculpture (striae) are weakly developed.

Alveolar cavity has well-preserved conotheca. The angle of the alveolus cone is 20–22°. The depth of the alveolus constitutes from 0.4 (rarely, 0.35) to 0.45 of the whole guard length. Schatsky index e is from 7–8 to 10–11 mm, usually 8–10.* The ventral fissure bottom is usually represented by a straight or almost straight line, under low angle to the alveolar wall; in such cases a fissure index h is 14–21 mm. In rare cases the ventral fissure bottom is a line with some bend downward or a somewhat sinuous line. In such cases the value of h is 7–12 mm and even less.

* As the course of the ventral fissure bottom forms an acute angle with the alveolus wall, it is sometimes difficult to determine the exact position of the inner end of the bottom course and, consequently, it is impossible to make exact measurements.

Variability

Both long and comparatively short guards, but in general having quite the same characteristic features, occur together. In a number of cases the relation of the quantity of short and long guards is different in various horizons. Thus, for example, in the section near Rybushka Village (Saratov region) in beds containing *Belemnellocamax mammillatus* (Nilsson) rather abundant long guards occur (of 30 guards 9 are characterized by r_a—80–90 mm, 6—r_a—70–80; 9 with r_a—60–70, 6—r_a—50–60 mm), while in the beds immediately overlying these, containing no *Belemnellocamax mammillatus*, guards of *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* are in general shorter (of 29 specimens only 1 has r_a exceeding 80 mm, 4 have r_a—70–80 mm, 15 have r_a—60–70 mm, 7—r_a—50–60 mm, and 2—r_a—40–50 mm). Long guards are usually common for Uljanovsk, Volga basin, while comparatively short, slender guards with distinct "waist" are abundant in the sections along the Desna River (Chernygov province).

In the present article both types of guards are referred to one subspecies. There are no grounds, except the difference in size, for referring them to different subspecies (see the section "General remarks"). The difference in guard size, probably, may be explained by sexual dimorphism(?).

Affinities and differences

The nominate subspecies differs from other very widespread subspecies of *Belemnitella mucronata senior* Nowak, 1913 in more slender and less corpulent guards (elongation ratio $\frac{R}{LL} = 6.5–7.0$ as compared with 5.5–6.0, rarely 6.5 in *B. mucronata senior*), somewhat more shallow alveolus as well as in stable straight course of the ventral fissure bottom.

The guards of the subspecies (particularly short ones) strongly resemble those of *Belemnitella praecursor mucronatiformis* Jeletzky, 1955, with which they are connected by gradual transition. The difference between them is in the presence of distinctly pronounced "waist" in the nominate subspecies of *B. mucronata* responsible for lanceolate-shape of the guard in dorso-ventral view. The second difference is in the considerably sharper vascular imprints, and, on the contrary, in weaker development of longitudinal striae in *B. mucronata mucronata* as compared with *B. praecursor mucronatiformis*. In appearance the guards of *B. mucronata mucronata* strongly resemble the guards of the Upper Campanian *Belemnitella minor* Jeletzky, 1951. Differentiation of these forms by single specimens seems almost impossible. The most essential difference in the structure of the ventral fissure is the following: fissure index of *B. mucronata mucronata* is of higher value, the bottom of the ventral fissure is a longer and usually straighter line and therefore its ventral fissure is shorter than that of *B. minor*.

Short guards of the nominate subspecies of *B. mucronata* resemble those of *Belemnitella langei* Jeletzky, 1948 (Jeletzky, 1948b); however they differ from the latter in deeper wrinkles, deeper alveolus as well as high values of Schatsky and fissure indices.

General remarks

As has already been mentioned, both long and comparatively short forms can be referred to *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata*. The long guards are represented by

the specimen, shown by A. D. Arkhangelsky on pl. IX, fig. 3 and 9, pl. X, fig. 10, and the forms given by J. A. Jeletzky (1955, p. 480–482, pl. 57, fig. 1; 1958, p. 45). The latter are represented by short guards from the Podvalie Village (Arkhangelsky, 1912, pl. IX, fig. 26), by short slender varieties of *Belemnitella mucronata* (Schlotheim) s. l. Jeletzky (1958, p. 33, 42 and oth.) (except short varieties of *B. mucronata* s.l. of the same author, shown in the point 2, p. 42!).

Belemnitella elegans of Vassilenko and Rasmyslova (1950, p. 605, text-fig. IГ) can be evidently referred to the latter as well. Specimens from Campanian deposits of Southern Sweden, named by J. Moberg (1885, p. 56, pl. VI, fig. 13 and 14) as *Belemnitella mucronata* Schlotheim can be probably referred to this subspecies. The specimen, shown on the fig. 13, has been taken from the beds containing *Belemnellocamax mammillatus* (Nilsson) (Ivö region, South Sweden). The specimen from Köpinge (Southern Sweden), given on fig. 14, cannot be very reliably correlated with this subspecies.

Stratigraphic and geographical distribution

The form described above is common for the upper part of the Lower Campanian (beds with *Gonioteuthis quadrata gracilis* and *Belemnellocamax mammillatus*) and for the lower part of the Upper Campanian of Great Britain, BRD, South Sweden, Poland, European part of the USSR (central region, Volga basin, Caspian synclise, Dnieper-Donetz depression, Crimea).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 4

All figures in natural size

Belemnitella mucronata mucronata Schlotheim, 1813 sensu Arkhangelsky, 1912

Figs. 1A–1C. The proposed neotype. No. 8029/12. Lower part of Upper Campanian, near the Podvalie Village (Novodevichensky district, Kuibyshev province).
A. Ventral view; B. Lateral view; C. Dorsal view.

Fig. 2. A guard with a short alveolar fissure; the fissure index is 18 mm. No. 8029/3. The lower part of the Upper Campanian, the Podvalie Village (Novodevichensky district, Kuibyshev province). Ventral view.

Figs. 3A–3C, 4A, 4B. Short guards (= *Belemnitella elegans* Vassilenko and Rasmyslova, 1950, text-fig. IГ). Both guards were taken from the same bed and outcrop as guards, shown on the figs. 1 and 2.
3—No. 8034/5, A. Ventral view, B. Lateral view, C. Dorsal view.
4—No. 8029/7, A. Ventral view, B. Longitudinal split.

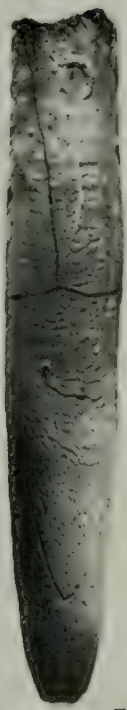
Fig. 5. No. 366-2/2. The base of the Upper Campanian, Arskoe-Pogreby Village (Uljanovsk province). Ventral view.

Fig. 6. No. 97. The top of the Lower Campanian (together with *Belemnellocamax mammillatus* (Nilsson)), Goltzovka Village (Pensa province.) Longitudinal split.

All specimens are kept in the collection no. 22 of the Moscow University Museum of the Earth Science.

IA

IB



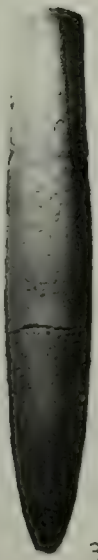
IC

2

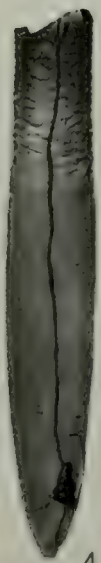
5

3A

3B



3C



4A

4B

6

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The article is translated by V. Z. Makhlin.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *CALLOPANCHAX* MYERS 1933. Z.N.(S.) 1910

(see volume 27, pages 246–249)

By Dirk F. E. Thys van den Audenaerde (*Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium*)

I have to make objections against the proposed suppression of *Roloffia* Stenholt Clausen, 1966 and against the proposed validation of *Callopanchax* Myers, 1933. Main objections can be summarized as follows:

1. Boulenger (1915, p. 38–39) redescribed and figured some fishes as *Fundulus sjoestedti* Lönnberg, 1895, without a control or comparison with the type-specimens, and even without a serious comparison of his description with the original description. Although such practice can be comprehensible for that time (= beginning of World War I), it does not make necessary the perpetuation of the errors committed, and the description and the types of Lönnberg remain perfectly valid for nomenclature.

2. Myers (1933, p. 184) created the subgenus *Callopanchax* for the species *Fundulus sjoestedti* Lönnberg, 1895. His morphologic concept for this species however was based on the description of Boulenger, and without examination of Lönnberg's material. This is more or less explicitly explained in the 1933 paper and fully commented on in the 1971 request.

Creation of a new subgenus for a not well known species of a zoological group where the taxonomy at the species level is in a real tangle, and with only one aquarium-specimen for examination and without examination of the types should remain exceptional and only if not otherwise possible. There is no reason for validating afterwards the possible errors caused by the lack of material and by the non-examination of the type-material.

3. Stenholt Clausen (1966, 1967) has pointed out that *F. sjoestedti* Lönnberg, 1895 in fact is a senior synonym for *Aphyosemion caeruleum* (Boulenger, 1915). There is no doubt in regard to this synonymy. The subgenus *Callopanchax* (type-species *F. sjoestedti*) thus becomes a junior synonym of *Fundulopanchax* Myers, 1924 (type-species: *A. caeruleum*). There is no reason to modify here the general priority rule.

4. The species described erroneously by Boulenger (1915) as *F. sjoestedti* thus becoming nameless, H. S. Clausen proposed the names *Roloffia* gen. nov. and *occidentale* sp. nov. for this taxon.

5. The names *Roloffia*, whether as genus or subgenus, and *occidentale* became immediately widely accepted and used in German, Dutch, Danish and American-English aquarium papers. The fish being a popular aquarium-fish, this constitutes a bulk of papers, and the eventual suppression of the name *Roloffia* certainly would cause a lot of unnecessary confusion.

6. The whole case is presented now by Myers as if he feels upset by the action of Clausen. Such possible personal feelings should not influence zoological nomenclature. Myers (1971, p. 248, para. 11) says "I must dissent from the implied conclusion that I based two new generic names on the same species", but in fact he did so, and his error is based on his omission to examine the types of Lönnberg's *Fundulus sjoestedti*.

7. The request to suppress the designation of a type-species (*F. sjoestedti*) for *Callopanchax* Myers 1933 in a case where the designation is simple, clear and doubtles is very unusual, and should be avoided, because it can introduce a long series of other requests for suppressions.

The request to suppress *Roloffia* Stenholt Clausen, 1966 in favour of *Callopanchax* Myers 1933 for the species *Aphyosemion occidentale* Clausen, 1966 is in contradiction to the principle of priority as the name *Roloffia* is the first name proposed at the generic level for a specimen of the taxon now known as *Roloffia occidentale* Clausen.

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST TO MODIFY ARTICLE 1 SO AS TO EXCLUDE NAMES PROPOSED FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS. Z.N.(S.) 1935

(see volume 27, pages 269–272)

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

In this case, it is expressly proposed to change the Code, though only in a minor point. But continued changes in the Code will gradually spoil it. There seems to be no absolute necessity for a direct change of the Code, as the purpose can be achieved by a more flexible procedure. I propose instead that an interpretative Declaration be issued, simply stating that:

" 'races' produced through the domestication of animals are to be considered as of infra-subspecific status"

At the next proper revision of the Code—in several years to come, I hope—this Declaration could then be worked into the Code as described by the applicant.

The difference in attitude between the applicant and me might appear to be very slight, and it is. But it is important to keep the real Code untouched for a considerable span of time, as far as ever we can.

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST TO REVISE THE CODE SO AS TO PERMIT EMENDATION OF CERTAIN *-ii* ENDINGS OF PATRONYMS. Z.N.(S.) 1913

(see volume 27, pages 250–252)

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

As there are names ending in "*ii*" and others that do not, there will always be an uncertainty when one does not have direct access to the original. The new proposal has my sympathy because I have myself made exactly the same one in the fifties, but Hemming could not manage it, and I suppose it was because there are always some zoologists who want to be absolutely correct and so will insist that the spelling should be in conformity with the original one.

As I see it, the real problem is: Can we educate zoologists to ignore the question of "*i*" versus "*ii*" and write the ending as whatever alternative they prefer, irrespective of the original spelling. But perhaps we can reasonably expect that the zoologist in general will prefer to be ignorant of the original and chose arbitrarily one of the alternatives whereas bibliographers and monographers etc. may be left with the permission to console themselves by searching up and citing the original correctly.

Smith, Stuart, and Conant have not formulated precise proposals, which appears to me a drawback as no detailed evaluation of the case can be done except such a formulation exists. In order to facilitate the discussion, but with all reservations on my own part, I propose the following:

Specific-group names ending in "*i*" or "*ii*" may be cited with either of these endings irrespective of their original spelling.

It would seem possible to issue a Declaration like this one without seriously breaking the principle agreed on by the Commission that the present Rules shall be given ample time to be used before they are again considered for possible changes.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEW TYPE-SPECIES OF *DENDROBATES* WAGLER, 1830. Z.N.(S.) 1930

(see volume 27, pages 262–264)

By Charles W. Myers (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York* 10024, *U.S.A.*) and John W. Daly (*National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland* 20014, *U.S.A.*)

We agree with Dr. Silverstone's contention that the generic names *Dendrobates* and *Phyllobates* should continue to be used in the traditional sense. However, to arbitrarily suppress one type-species and designate a new one is a serious step that should be considered only when there is some assurance that the nomenclature will be stabilized. Such assurance is presently lacking in the case of the Neotropical arrow-poison frogs and their relatives (Dendrobatidae), despite Dr. Silverstone's claim of "clear" morphological and chromosomal evidence. Generic limits in the Dendrobatidae have not been established with confidence, and Dr. Silverstone's application is based on a subjective taxonomic conclusion, for which no supporting data have been published by him or anyone else at the time of this writing (August, 1971). Indeed, our own field observations and analyses of toxic skin secretions seem to be at variance with one of the generic reassignments proposed in the application, and there should be opportunity to resolve such biological problems before type-species are reshuffled by *fiat*. Also, we should like to know what actions have been taken to verify the identity of *Calamita tinctoria* Schneider, 1799, which Dr. Silverstone proposes as the new type-species of *Dendrobates*. Although currently applied to a distinctive Guianan species, the name *Dendrobates tinctorius* has had an unstable and rather complex history, as commented on in part by Boulenger (*Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 1913 : 1026–1027). It would also be useful to know the proper identity of the type-species of *Phyllobates*, namely *P. bicolor* Bibron "1855" [1840?]; the type locality was erroneously indicated as Cuba and the name is currently applied to at least two different species of South American frogs.

As concerned workers in the field of dendrobatid systematics, we recommend that the application be rejected without prejudice, for possible reconsideration when supposed generic distinctions are adequately documented. This will not necessitate the confusing name changes mentioned in the application, because we need only treat the presently recognized genera tentatively as if they were "collective groups" (Art. 42(c)), permitting us to ignore the type-species requirement for the present.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF *OKENIA* MENKE, 1830, AND *IDALIELLA* BERGH, 1881. Z.N.(S.) 1931

(see volume 27, pages 265–266)

By Robert Burn (3 *Nantes Street, Newtown, Geelong, Victoria* 3220, *Australia*)

As a descriptor of Australian species of *Okenia*, I wish to place on record my wholehearted support for Dr. Henning Lemche's proposed addition of this genus and *Idaliella* to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. However, with regard to the taxon *Idaliella* Bergh, 1881, one subjective comment is considered necessary.

Lemche, in his proposal, calls *Idaliella* the "closely related genus" (to *Okenia*), whereas, except for Vogel & Schultz (1970, *Veliger* **12** : 389), all taxonomists and compilers of systematic lists have regarded *Idaliella* as a subgenus of *Okenia*. The careful analysis of two Brazilian species by the late Ernst Marcus (1957, *J. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **43** : 436, 440) indicates that except for "centre of back with (*Okenia* s. str.) and without (*Idaliella*) filaments", the anatomy provides no characteristics that might with certainty distinguish sugbeneric groups or generic groups within *Okenia* s.l. In fact some species attributed to *Okenia* s. str. have such incipient filaments or tubercles

on the centre of the back, that it is difficult to decide whether they ought not to be assigned to *Idaliella*, for example, see *O. sapelona* Marcus & Marcus (1967, *Malacologia* **6** : 203).

One might therefore question the need for this apparent arbitrary division of species of *Okenia*, and therewith the necessity of protection for the name *Idaliella*, which in my opinion is nothing more than a junior subjective synonym of *Okenia*.

By proper reference to Article 11d, Lemche also quite correctly reduces the substitute name *Cargoa* Vogel & Schultz (1970, *Veliger* **12** : 388) to a junior subjective synonym of *Okenia*. One might also draw attention to the fact that the type species of *Cargoa*, *C. cupella* Vogel & Schultz (*loc. cit.* : 390) from Virginia, U.S.A., appears to be described from small specimens of *Okenia impexa* Marcus (1957, *J. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **43** : 434) from São Paulo, Brazil, Beaufort, North Carolina, U.S. A. and Mayagüez, Puerto Rico (Marcus & Marcus, 1970 : *Stud. Fauna Curaçao* **33**: 74)., and as such is a junior synonym of the latter.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF CYMATIIDAE IREDALE, 1913. Z.N.(S.) 1939

(see volume 28, pages 59–61)

By Jørgen Knudsen & Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

The genus *Ranella* is a well-known one and is already in use as a basis for the subfamily name RANELLINAE, which is the oldest family-group name for those genera now comprising the family CYMATIIDAE. The proposal by Drs. Cernohorsky and Beu simply asks the Commission to prevent the RANELLINAE from becoming the nominotypical subfamily of the group now illegally called the CYMATIIDAE. However, quite an intricate pattern of special procedures are necessary to obtain this goal, as there are many other names available which are older than CYMATIIDAE Iredale, 1913. The inconveniences involved in having to consider special opinions every time taxonomic problems turn up and revisions are to be made are such that they will far outweigh the inconvenience of shifting the name CYMATIIDAE out and replacing it with the well-known name RANELLIDAE.

By T. Jaczewski (*Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*)

I would like to draw attention to the fact that there is in use in zoology a homonymous family-group name CYMATIINAE Hungerford, 1948, in the Insecta, Heteroptera, family CORIXIDAE (1948, *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* **32** : 99). Although the name CYMATIINAE Hungerford, 1948, is a junior homonym of CYMATIIDAE Iredale, 1913, the case becomes complicated by the fact that the taxon CYMATIINAE Hungerford includes only one genus, *Cymatia* Flor, 1860, which has no synonymic names nor ever had any. I think therefore that the applicants should be asked to reconsider the matter as they have in the Gastropod family in question at least two other generic names (*Ranella* Lamarck, 1816, and *Septa* Perry, 1810) from which family-group names could be derived.

In case the applicants agree with my opinion, I should like to add to their application the following points:

(3) (d) *Cymatia* Flor, 1860 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Kirkaldy, 1898, *Sigara coleoptrata* Fabricius, 1776;

(4) (d) *coleoptrata* Fabricius, 1776, as published in the binomen *Sigara coleoptrata* (type-species of *Cymatia* Flor, 1860);

Replacement of (2) (a) CYMATIINAE Hungerford, 1948 (type-genus *Cymatia* Flor, 1860).

OPINION 970

PAPILIO SEBRUS HÜBNER, 1824–1826 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *sebrus* Hübner, 1824–1826, as published in the binomen *Papilio sebrus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *decolorata* Staudinger, 1886, as published in the combination *Lycaena argiades* var. *decolorata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2465.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *sebrus* Hübner, 1824-1826, as published in the binomen *Papilio sebrus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 967);

(b) *sebrus* (*Argus*), attributed to Boisduval, 1832 (a cheironym) (Name No. 968).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1848)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. N. D. Riley and Mr. L. G. Higgins in June 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 12 May 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 37–38. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. A query from Dr. H. Lemche resulted in the publication by Riley & Higgins of a Supplementary Note (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 68–69).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 March 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (70)2 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 38. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 22 June 1971 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Holthuis, Mayr, Melville, Lemche, Vokes, Tortonese, Simpson, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Binder, Bonnet, Kraus, Brinck, Starobogatov

Negative votes—none

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Forest, Munroe, Ride

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

decolorata, *Lycaena argiades* var., Staudinger, 1886, *Stett. ent. Zs.* **47** : 204

sebrus, *Argus*, attr. Boisduval, 1832, *Lep. Europe* **1** : 72

sebrus, *Papilio*, Hübner, 1824–1826, *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. 172, figs. 851, 854

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 970.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *September* 1971

OPINION 971

PSEUDOSCAPHIRHYNCHUS NIKOLSKI, 1900 (PISCES): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Pseudoscaphirhynchus* Nikolski, 1900 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Pseudoscaphirhynchus rossikowi* Nikolski, 1900, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1955.

(2) The specific name *hermanni* Kessler, 1877, as published in the binomen *Scaphirhynchus hermanni*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2466.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1874)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. N. Svetovidov in January 1969. Dr. Svetovidov's application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 93–94. The only comment received was from Dr. C. W. Sabrosky who wrote: "I have no objection to placing the name *Pseudoscaphirhynchus* on the Official List, but I do object strenuously to adding junior primary homonyms (*Kessleria*) to the Official Index. They are forever invalid and adding them to the Index will in no way make them deader. It would be simple merely to call Gardiner's attention to the pre-occupation of *Kessleria* Bogdanow".

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 March 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (71)4 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 94. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 22 June 1971 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14), received in the following order: Mayr, Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Vokes, Tortonese, Alvarado, Simpson, Jaczewski, Binder, Bonnet, Kraus, Brinck, Starobogatov

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Forest, Munroe, Ride

Dr. E. Eisenmann did not vote. In returning their votes Commissioners Lemche, Vokes, Jaczewski, Sabrosky and Starobogatov objected to the addition of *Kessleria* to the Official Index. Dr. Sabrosky also commented as follows: "*Pseudoscaphirhynchus* and *P. hermanni* (Kessler) are valid names without action by the Commission. Are the Official Lists to be piled high with *all* valid names? That would be an insufferable lot of bookwork."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

hermanni, *Scaphirhynchus*, Kessler, 1877, *Ryby Aralo-kaspo-ponticheskoi oblasti* : 190, Tab. 8, fig. 25

Pseudoscaphirhynchus Nikolski, 1900, *Ann. Mus. zool. Acad. Sci. Pétersb.* **5** (1–2) : 257

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted with the exception of para. (3) and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 971.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *September* 1971

OPINION 972

PAPILIO SAPORTAE HÜBNER, 1828–1832 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *saportae* Hübner, 1828–1832, as published in the binomen *Papilio saportae*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *saportae* Hübner, 1828–1832, as published in the binomen *Papilio saportae* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 969.

(3) The specific name *melanops* Boisduval, 1828, as published in the binomen *Polyommatus melanops*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2467.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1875)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. N. D. Riley and Mr. L. G. Higgins in January 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 95–96. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 March 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (71)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 95–96. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 22 June 1971 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Mayr, Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Vokes, Tortonese, Simpson, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Binder, Bonnet, Kraus, Brinck, Starobogatov

Negative votes—none (0)

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Forest, Munroe, Ride

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

melanops, *Polyommatus*, Boisduval, 1828, *Europ. Lép. Index méth.* : 13

saportae, *Papilio*, Hübner, 1828–1832, *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. 188, figs. 922–925

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 972.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *September* 1971

OPINION 973

REALIA BAIRD, 1850 (GASTROPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Realia* Baird, 1850 (ex Gray MS) is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(b) it is hereby Ruled that the family-group name OMPHALOTROPIDINAE Thiele, 1927, is to be given precedence over GARRETTIINAE Kobelt, 1906, by any author who believes these names to refer to the same family-group taxon.

(2) The generic name *Omphalotropis* Pfeiffer, 1851 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Nevill, 1878, *Bulimus hieroglyphicus* Potiez & Michaud, 1838, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1956.

(3) The specific name *hieroglyphicus* Potiez & Michaud, 1838, as published in the binomen *Bulimus hieroglyphicus* (type-species of *Omphalotropis* Pfeiffer, 1851) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2468.

(4) The family-group name OMPHALOTROPIDINAE Thiele, 1827 (type-genus *Omphalotropis* Pfeiffer, 1851) (to be given precedence over GARRETTIINAE Kobelt, 1906, by any author who believes these names to refer to the same family-group taxon) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 468.

(5) The generic name *Realia* Baird, 1850 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1997.

(6) The family-group name REALIINAE Pfeiffer, 1858 (type-genus *Realia* Baird, 1850) (invalid because the name of the type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 461.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1878)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. A. Myra Keen and Mr. Eugene E. Coan in February 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 15 February 1969 and was published on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 99–104. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The proposals were supported by Prof. R. Tucker Abbott and Dr. H. A. Rehder.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 March 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (71)6 either for or against the

proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 101–102. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 22 June 1971 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: Mayr, Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Vokes, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Alvarado, Simpson, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Binder, Bonnet, Kraus, Brinck, Starobogatov

Negative votes—none (0)

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Forest, Munroe, Binder

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

hieroglyphicus, *Bulimus*, Potiez & Michaud, 1838, *Galérie Moll. Cat. méth.* **1** : 144

OMPHALOTROPIDINAE Thiele, 1927, *Zool. Jahrb., Syst.* **53** : 126

Omphalotropis Pfeiffer, 1851, *Zeit. f. Malakozool.* **8** : 176

Realia Baird, 1850, *Nomencl. moll. Anim. & Shells Brit. Mus.* **1**. *Cyclophoridae* : 63–64

REALIINAE Pfeiffer, 1858, *Mon. Pneumonopomorum viv.*, Suppl. 1 : 153

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Omphalotropis* Pfeiffer, 1851 : Nevill, 1878, *Hand List Moll. Indian Mus.* (1) : 319

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 973.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 *September* 1971

OPINION 974

PAPILIO AGLAJA LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): REFUSAL TO USE THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) The use of the plenary powers to validate the name *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, for a Pierid species is hereby refused.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Papilio aglaja* (Nymphalidae) (Name No. 2469);

(b) *pasithoe* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Papilio pasithoe* (Name No. 2470).

(3) The specific name *aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Papilio aglaja* (Pieridae) (a junior homonym of *Papilio agalaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (Nymphalidae)) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 970.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1791)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan in February 1967. The application was sent to the printer on 22 February 1967 and was published on 30 June 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 186–189. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials.

The proposals were opposed by Mr. C. F. dos Passos and Mr. B. C. S. Warren (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 68–71), whose arguments, however, were not in accordance with the Code, and the use of the plenary powers would also be necessary to achieve their objective. Mr. N. D. Riley and Mr. L. G. Higgins (*ibid.* **26** : 4–6) proposed that the normal application of the Code be applied. Further comments by Messrs. Cowan, dos Passos & Warren were published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 2–4; 67–68; 186. Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (*ibid.* **27** : 69) pointed out the irrelevance of much of the argument in the present case.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 March 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (67)7, in part 1 either for or against the use of the plenary powers in the present case, and in part 2, for either Alternative B (as set out by Cowan, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 188–189—suspension of Art. 53) or Alternative B (as set out by Cowan, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 186—suppression of the Nymphalid *aglaja*). It was pointed out that a negative vote in part 1 of the Voting Paper would imply acceptance of the proposals of Riley and Higgins, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 6. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 22 June 1971 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—three (3), received in the following order: Vokes, Tortonese, Bonnet

Negative votes—thirteen (13): Mayr, Holthuis, Melville, Lemche, Simpson, Alvarado, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Binder, Kraus, Brinck, Starobogatov

Part 2. For Alternative A—four (4): Mayr*, Vokes, Tortonese, Bonnet
For Alternative B—one (1): Lemche*
Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Forest, Munroe, Ride

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. E. Mayr (5.iv.71): "The application for this vote was poorly prepared and poorly edited. There is no page or line priority, and the first reviser principle has always been one of the foremost nomenclatural principles for Linnaeus. Therefore, the validity of *aglaja* for the Nymphalid is beyond question. The only question then before the Commission is whether replacement of the name *aglaja* for the Pierid by *pasithoe* would or would not cause sufficient confusion to necessitate suspension of Article 53 in the present case. This would be no major tragedy since the species involved are now placed in different families, but it would have to be demonstrated that this was a necessary action for the sake of stability of lepidopteran nomenclature. Unfortunately, there was not an adequate discussion of this question in the various comments on this case."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (17.v.71): "In addition to confusion over the meaning of 'first reviser', much of the argument stems from the premise that the second of the two species named *Papilio aglaja* in 1767, i.e. No. 140 (the Palearctic nymphalid), is of course the *junior* primary homonym. Verity (1935), Hemming (1942), and others so interpreted it, and all seem to accept Hemming's statement 1967, quoted by Cowan (*Bull.* **26** : 2, par. 4) about the '*introduction* [italics mine] . . . in 1961 of the First Reviser principle for dealing with cases of this kind.'

"I believe that one could demonstrate that the premise was erroneous under the old Rules as well as under the new Code. Certainly for simultaneously published synonyms, the first International Rules (Article 28) unquestionably placed the First Reviser rule superior to a recommendation for page precedence, It would have been only logical to have considered that such a First Reviser rule would likewise have been applied to simultaneously published homonyms; in both the critical point is the same: simultaneous publication of two (or more) names. Incidentally, the attitude of at least some of the authors who followed page precedence for cases of homonymy was probably influenced by the fact that they followed page precedence for synonymy also, to the extent of changing a clear decision by a first reviser, in contradiction to the clear and definite rule in old Article 28!

"Be that as it may, the 1961 Code is retroactive to 1758 in this area, and the situation is clear: First Reviser rule applies in both homonymy and synonymy

* Conditional on a majority for use of the plenary powers in Part 1.

(Art. 24a). I agree with the conclusions and proposals of Riley and Higgins (*Bull.* **26** : 5–6, par. 7–9)."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

aglaja, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481 (Nymphalidae)

aglaja, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465 (Pieridae)

pasithoe, *Papilio*, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 755

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper for the use of the plenary powers was not adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 974.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 *September* 1971

OPINION 975

HÜBNER'S PAMPHLET *DER SCHMETTERLINGE LEPIDOPTERA LINNAEI EUROPÄISCHES HEER*, [1790–1793]: REJECTED FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES

RULING.—(1) It is hereby Ruled that the anonymous pamphlet entitled *Der Schmetterlinge Lepidoptera Linnaei europäisches Heer*, presumed to have been printed about 1790–1793 by J. Hübner, was not published within the meaning of Articles 8 and 9 of the International Code.

(2) The pamphlet rejected for nomenclatorial purposes in (1) above, *Der Schmetterlinge Lepidoptera Linnaei europäisches Heer*, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 82.

(3) The following names, which all appeared in print in the pamphlet rejected above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *mysia* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio mysia* (Name No. 971);

(b) *porrima* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio porrima* (Name No. 972);

(c) *psyche* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio psyche* (Name No. 973);

(d) *bryce* [Hubner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio bryce* (Name No. 974);

(e) *cleo* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio cleo* (Name No. 975);

(f) *dorion* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio dorion* (Name No. 976);

(g) *demophile* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio demophile* (Name No. 977);

(h) *bryoniae* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio bryoniae* (Name No. 978);

(i) *alchymillae* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio alchymillae* (Name No. 979);

(j) *hibiscae* [Hübner, 1790–1793], in the combination *Papilio hibiscae* (Name No. 980).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1867)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. N. D. Riley and Mr. L. G. Higgins in November 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 24 January 1969 and was published on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 84–90. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 22 March 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (71)8, in part 1 either for or against the proposal that Hübner's pamphlet was published under the Code, and in part 2 (in case of an affirmative vote in part 1), either for or against the use of the plenary powers to suppress that pamphlet. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 22 June 1971 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Alvarado, Bonnet

Negative votes—twelve (12): Mayr, Melville, Lemche, Vokes, Tortonese, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Binder, Kraus, Brinck, Starobogatov

Part 2. Affirmative votes—seven (7): Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Tortonese, Simpson, Alvarado, Eisenmann

Negative votes—two (2): Melville, Bonnet

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Forest, Munroe, Ride

Prof. Simpson did not vote in part 1 of the Voting Paper, remarking, "I do not think that this can be determined from the evidence before us".

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on an Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

alchymillae, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 15
bryce, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 9
bryoniae, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 14
cleo, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 10
demophile, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 10
dorion, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 10
hibiscae, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 15
mysia, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 4
porrima, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 6
psyche, *Papilio*, [Hübner, 1790–1793], *Lep. Linn.* : 9

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 975.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 *September* 1971

CALOPORA HALL, 1851 (BRYOZOA): PROPOSAL TO PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1915

By June R. P. Ross (*Department of Biology, Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A.*)

The genus *Calopora* was first used by Hall (1851 : 400) when Hall reviewed his forthcoming publication on "Palaeontology of New York, vol. 2, 1852". In the 1851 publication Hall gave a brief synopsis of *Calopora*, assigned to it five new species (all nomina nuda) and, doubtfully, *Hetiopora* [err. pro *Heteropora*] *crassa* Lonsdale, 1839, but gave no derivation for the name *Calopora.*

2. Hall's publication of 1852 gave a synopsis of *Callopora* (1852 : 144), the generic name now having a double "l". The derivation was given as "καλλος; pulcher and πορος, pora," without further explanation.

3. A problem arises in trying to determine the derivation of the name *Calopora* or *Callopora* because the Latin pulcher = beautiful = Greek καλος and the Latin pulchritudo = beauty = Greek καλλος. It seems Hall's derivation of the name represents a confusion in translation.

4. Through the years after Hall's publications of 1851 and 1852 paleontologists had assigned at least 30 species to *Callopora*, using the 1852 name and apparently overlooking the 1851 name *Calopora*, until it was discovered that the name *Callopora* Hall was preoccupied by *Callopora* Gray (1848 : 109, 146) which had been used for a cheilostome bryozoan. Consequently Bassler (1911 : 325–326) renamed Hall's genus *Hallopora.*

5. Ulrich (1882 : 251) designated as type-species of *Callopora*, *Callopora elegantula* Hall, 1852, from the "Niagara Limestone, Lockport, N.Y.". This species was included in the genus as a nomen nudum in 1851 and described by Hall in 1852 (: 144, pl. 40, figs. 1a–m). Ross (1969 : 271) designated as lectotype of *Calopora elegantula* the specimen AMNH 1746/1, figured by Hall, 1852, pl. 40, fig. 1a.

6. Ross (1961 : 55; 1966 : 113; 1969 : 270–271), in investigating the validity of the names *Calopora* and *Hallopora*, chose to regard *Calopora* as the valid original spelling and *Callopora* as an unjustified emendation. Although alternative proposals are here given, the Commission is advised that the change back to *Calopora* does not create any difficulties in nomenclature.

7. The International Commission is therefore requested: EITHER

ALTERNATIVE A

(1) to place the generic name *Calopora* Hall, 1851 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Ulrich, 1882, *Callopora elegantula* Hall, 1852, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) to place the specific name *elegantula* Hall, 1852, as published in the binomen *Callopora elegantula* (type-species of *Calopora* Hall, 1851) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Callopora* Hall, 1852 (a junior homonym of *Callopora* Gray, 1848, and an unjustified emendation of *Calopora* Hall, 1851);

(b) *Hallopora* Bassler, 1911 (a junior objective synonym of *Calopora* Hall, 1851);

OR

ALTERNATIVE B

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Calopora* Hall, 1851, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Hallopora* Bassler, 1911 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Ulrich, 1882, through *Callopora* Hall, 1852, *Callopora elegantula* Hall, 1852, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *elegantula* Hall, 1852, as published in the binomen *Callopora elegantula* (type-species of *Hallopora* Bassler, 1911) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Calopora* Hall, 1851 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above);

(b) *Callopora* Hall, 1852 (a junior homonym of *Callopora* Gray, 1848).

References

Bassler, R. S. 1911. The Early Paleozoic Bryozoa of the Baltic Provinces. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 77, 382 p., 13 pls.

Gray, J. E. 1848. *List of the specimens of British animals in the collection of the British Museum.* Part 1. Centroniae or radiated animals. London, British Museum (Nat. History), 173 p.

Hall, James. 1847. Descriptions of the organic remains of the lower division of the New York System. New York Nat. History Survey, *Palaeontology of New York*, v. 1, 362 p., 84 pls.

—— 1851. New genera of fossil corals from the report by James Hall, on the Palaeontology of New York. *Am. Jour. Sci. and Arts*, 2nd Ser., v. 11, p. 398–401

—— 1852. Descriptions of the organic remains of the lower middle division of the New York System. New York Nat. History Survey, *Palaeontology of New York*, v. 2, 362 p., 84 pls.

Ross, J. P. 1961. Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian Bryozoa of Australia. Commonwealth of Australia, Dept. Natl. Development, *Bur. Mineral Resources, Geology & Geophysics, Bull.* 50, 172 p., 28 pls.

—— 1966. The Fauna of the Portrane Limestone, IV. Polyzoa. *Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Bull., Geology*, v. 12, no. 3, p. 109–135, 8 pls.

—— 1969. Champlainian (Ordovician) Ectoptocta (Bryzoa), New York State, Part II. *Jour. Palaeontology*, v. 43, no. 2, p. 257–384, pls. 35–49

Ulrich, E. O. 1882. American Palaeozoic Bryozoa. *Cincinnati Soc. Nat. History, Jour.* v. 5, p. 232–257

PALAEOFAVOSITES TWENHOFEL, 1914 (ANTHOZOA, TABULATA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1961

By Klemens Oekentorp (*Geol.-Palaeont. Inst., University Muenster/Westf., Germany*)

The purpose of this application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Calamopora* Goldfuss, 1829, in order to maintain the well-known generic name *Palaeofavosites* Twenhofel, 1914.*

1. Goldfuss (1829 : 77) described the genus *Calamopora*, and assigned to this genus several species, among them the species *alveolaris*.

2. Lonsdale (1839 : 681) also described the species *alveolaris* Goldfuss, but assigned it to the genus *Favosites* Lamarck, 1816, because he considered *Calamopora* Goldfuss—at least ex parte—as a younger synonym of *Favosites* Lamarck. Lonsdale (1839 : 681; pl. 15 bis, figs. 1–2) figured as *Favosites alveolaris* (Goldfuss, 1829) two specimens, of which that in fig. 2—as he himself said—"is from a larger variety". This "larger variety" is identical with the species *alveolaris* Goldfuss as I have convinced myself by studying the original specimens.

3. D'Orbigny (1950 : 49) erected for the smaller specimen, figured by Lonsdale (1839) in figs. 1, 1a, 1b, the new species *Favosites asper*.

4. King (1850 : 26) designated *Calamopora alveolaris* Goldfuss, 1829, as the type-species of the genus *Calamopora* Goldfuss, 1829. However, this species differs from the other species which were assigned to *Calamopora* or *Favosites* during the last century by pores situated characteristically in the corners of the corallites (see Goldfuss, 1829; Lonsdale, 1839; Milne Edwards & Haime, 1851; Billings, 1866; Weissermel, 1894; Kiesow, 1884; etc.).

5. Twenhofel (1914 : 24) appreciated the generic value of this significant characteristic of both species *alveolaris* and *asper*. He erected—because he obviously did not know the work of King, 1850—for such forms the new genus *Palaeofavosites* and assigned to it *Favosites asper* d'Orbigny, 1850, as type-species.

6. However, because both species *alveolaris* and *asper* belong to the same genus—as Twenhofel, 1914, himself noted—and because furthermore *Calamopora* is the oldest available generic name, since King (1850) has typified this genus, *Palaeofavosites* Twenhofel must be considered as a junior synonym of *Calamopora*, with the type-species *Calamopora alveolaris* Goldfuss, 1829, according to Article 67k of the Code. The holotype of this species is deposited in the Geologisch-Palaeontologisches Institut, University Bonn, Nr. Goldfuss 254a.

* Prof. Dr. H. Hölder, Geol.-Paläont. Inst., Univ. Münster, I thank very much for his great interest and his useful counsel in solving this problem.

7. The name *Calamopora*, however, has not been used for more than fifty years in connection with a description of a species. Kiesow (1884 : 235) was the last to describe some species with the generic name *Calamopora*. Since then only Lang, Smith & Thomas have listed *Calamopora* in their Index of Palaeozoic Coral Genera in 1940 (: 29). Moreover the name *Palaeofavosites* is well-known and has been accepted by all palaeontologists, as well as specialists, and can be found in current palaeontological handbooks. Following the Rule of Priority in this case would have chaotic consequences for the stabilization of nomenclature. On the other hand stability will be promoted by retaining the well-known name *Palaeofavosites*.

8. In retaining the name *Palaeofavosites*, the type-species of the genus cannot be *Calamopora alveolaris* Goldfuss, 1829. The type-species, already designated by Twenhofel (1914 : 24), must be rather *Favosites asper* d'Orbigny, 1850, because otherwise the present subjective synonymy would be changed into an objective synonymy. The holotype of this type-species is deposited in the Museum of the Institute of Geological Sciences London, Geol. Soc. Coll. Nr. GSb 3726.

9. The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Calamopora* Goldfuss, 1829, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Palaeofavosites* Twenhofel, 1914 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Favosites asper* d'Orbigny, 1850, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the name suppressed in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *asper* d'Orbigny, 1850, as published in the binomen *Favosites asper* (type-species of *Palaeofavosites* Twenhofel, 1914);

(b) *alveolaris* Goldfuss, 1829, as published in the binomen *Calamopora alveolaris*.

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PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO VARY THE TYPE-SPECIES OF THE GENUS *HOMOCERAS* HYATT, 1884 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA). Z.N.(S.) 1963

By W. H. C. Ramsbottom (*Institute of Geological Sciences, Leeds LS*15 8*TQ, England*)[1]

The strata of the Carboniferous System were deposited before the onset of continental drift and before the break-up of the ancient land masses of the world. In consequence, horizons in lands now many thousands of miles apart can be accurately correlated by the classical methods of stratigraphical palaeontology. In the chronostratigraphic classification of the Carboniferous, as adopted in north-west Europe, the Carboniferous is divided into two Subsystems—the Dinantian (below) and the Silesian (above). The Silesian is further divided into Series of which the Namurian is the lowest. The term Namurian is used over all Europe and Asia, but in North America a different terminology is used. The limits of the Namurian itself and of the standard stage and zonal divisions within it are based on the occurrences of ammonoid cephalopods known as goniatites, the species of which display very rapid dispersal in space and rapid replacement of one species by another in time. Intercontinental correlations of Carboniferous rocks are largely made with their aid.

2. The stages of the Namurian Series now accepted as standard are:

Yeadonian
Marsdenian
Kinderscoutian
Alportian
Chokierian
Arnsbergian
Pendleian

The goniatite genus *Homoceras*, as interpreted for the last 47 years, is especially characteristic of the Chokierian and Alportian stages. These represent the lower (H_1) and upper (H_2) divisions of the original H (for *Homoceras*) Zone of Bisat (1924); the names for these divisions were proposed by Hodson (1957). The strata concerned can be recognized and correlated by means of these goniatites from Britain through Belgium (Bouckaert, 1961) and Germany (Schmidt, 1925) to Russia at least as far as Central Asia (Ramsbottom, 1957). The Chokierian (H_1) and Alportian (H_2) stages are divided into five zones, four of which are named from species of *Homoceras*. The topmost zone of the Alportian, the *Homoceratoides prereticulatus* Zone, is divided into two subzones, one of which is named from a species of *Homoceras*.

3. The type-species of *Homoceras* Hyatt, 1884 (p. 330), is *Goniatites calyx* Phillips (1836, p. 236, pl. 20, figs 22, 23), by monotypy. The figures depict juvenile forms but the original specimens in the Oxford University Museum do

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not allow it to be determined with certainty to which, of a number of species described from mature forms, they might belong.

4. Phillips clearly based his species on more than two specimens, for he cites three localities: "High Green Wood; Black Hall; Kulkeagh". No specimens from any of these localities can be identified with certainty as the figured examples in what remains of Phillips' collections. High Green Wood is near Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, and the stratigraphical horizon is within the Kinderscoutian Stage. Black Hall is near Chipping, Lancashire, and the horizon is believed to be in the Dinantian Series (Lower Bollandian Stage). Kulkeagh is in County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, and this horizon too is believed to be in the Bollandian. Bisat and Hudson (1943, p. 405) selected as "lectosyntypes" the (untraced) specimens from High Green Wood, with the intention of preserving *Homoceras* for a Namurian genus rather than for a different (if undeterminable) Dinantian one. Even if the Namurian (Kinderscoutian) species could be recognized, however, it is unlikely to belong to the same generic stock as the species of Alportian and Chokierian age now referred to *Homoceras*.

5. The generic name *Homoceras*, therefore, being based on a type-species whose syntypes, so far as known, are not only taxonomically useless (because immature), but not certainly available, is a *nomen dubium*. Nevertheless, although the name of the type-species has virtually disappeared from the literature, the generic name has been applied to several species which have long been widely used in stratigraphical studies. The name is used in teaching. Its stratigraphical importance has been drawn upon in palaeogeographical reconstructions (Hodson 1959). There is thus a clear case for conserving the name, and the evidence shows that this would be better achieved by varying the type-species than, for example, by designating a neotype for Hyatt's type-species.

6. For many years *Homoceras beyrichianum* (Haug) and its close relatives *H. smithii* (Brown) and *H. undulatum* (Brown) have been regarded as typical forms of the genus, and it is they that are the common forms in the Chokierian and Alportian stages. *H. smithii* is one of the most typical and widespread of all the species now referred to the genus, and it is proposed that it should be substituted for the unsatisfactory and unidentifiable *H. calyx* (Phillips). *Goniatites smithii* Brown (1841, p. 218, pl. 7, figs 34, 35) was first referred to *Homoceras* by Bisat (1924, p. 103) in the work which has become the starting-point for all subsequent studies of Carboniferous goniatites and their use in stratigraphy. The type-specimen is in the Manchester Museum, No. L.10244. It is from Milwood, near Todmorden, Yorkshire, and Brown states that he found it in association with *Goniatites* (now *Hudsonoceras*) *proteus* Brown. Recent work shows that this association of *H. smithii* and *Hudsonoceras proteus* is found only in a thin band at the base of the Alportian (H_2) Stage; but though thin, the band is found in Ireland, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany and it is one of the most reliable and widespread of the Namurian goniatite marker horizons (Hodson, 1957). *H. smithii* has also been reported from the southern Urals and from Central Asia (Ramsbottom, 1957, with references). The holotype has been refigured and described by Bisat (1924, p. 104, pl. 4,

fig. 4). The species has been illustrated by Hodson and Van Leckwijk (1958, pl. A, figs 2–4, pl. B, fig. 6) and by Bouckaert (1961).

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Homoceras* Hyatt, 1884, hitherto made and, having done so, to designate the nominal species *Goniatites smithii* Brown, 1841, to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) to place the generic name *Homoceras* Hyatt, 1884 (gender: neuter), type-species by designation under the plenary powers, *Goniatites smithii* Brown, 1841, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) to place the specific name *smithii* Brown, 1841, as published in the binomen *Goniatites smithii* (type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, of *Homoceras* Hyatt, 1884) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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EOSTOMIAS EXIMIUS JORDAN & GILBERT, 1925 (PISCES): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION OF A NEOTYPE FOLLOWING REDISCOVERY OF HOLOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 1964

By Robert J. Lavenberg (*Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, California* 90007, *U.S.A.*)

In 1966, Jules M. Crane, Jr., designated a neotype for the fossil fish species *Eostomias eximius* Jordan & Gilbert, currently known as *Chauliodus eximius*. This designation occurred in a paper entitled "Late Tertiary radiation of viperfishes (Chauliodontidae) based on a comparison of Recent and Miocene species" and published as Los Angeles County Museum, Contributions in Science 115, on December 28, 1966. The neotype was designated on page 22, lines 30–36.

2. Dr. Crane clearly differentiates the taxon *eximius*, pages 22–23, from all other Recent and fossil members of the genus *Chauliodus*. Dentition, vertebral ossification and dorsal fin origin are characters used in the diagnosis. The neotype was sufficiently described in the original publication, page 22, to ensure all future recognition. A specimen in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, LACM 11044, was designated as neotype. Six additional specimens were designated as plesiotypes, LACM 5253, 11048, 11439, 11440, 5242, 10163.

3. In my opinion the belief that the holotype of *Eostomias eximius* was lost as presented on page 2 is a sufficient statement by the author. Although no information is offered on the steps which were taken to trace the existence of the holotype, I believed after discussions with the author, that the type was indeed lost.

4. Original type material of *Eostomias eximius* consisted only of the holotype. No definite statement regarding the consistency of the neotype with the description and characters published by Jordan is given by Dr. Crane. Dr. Crane believes that only a single fossil species exists, page 16, and since Jordan's name holds priority it must be used to designate the fossil species. Apparently there is some question as to the observable characters in specimens from two different localities in southern California. Consequently a plesiotypic series needed to be established according to Dr. Crane. This series was established in this paper, page 22.

5. The neotype came as nearly as practicable from the original type locality. It is clear from the presentation by Dr. Crane, pages 16, 20, 22, that he purposely chose a specimen from Lompoc, California, of the upper Modelo Formation, as the neotype. The original holotype is from the Modelo Formation of the Lompoc area.

6. Article 75(c)6 was satisfied on page 22 wherein Crane states that the neotype is the property of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

7. A large wooden crate which had been shipped from Los Angeles to Stanford University sometime in 1943 contained the holotype of *Eostomias eximius*. This material had been borrowed by Lore David for her contribution

on the Miocene fossil fishes of southern California. After arriving at Stanford University in 1943, the crate was misplaced and remained lost. When Stanford University closed its Natural History Museum, all of its collections went to the California Academy of Sciences.

8. On June 1, 1970, Camm C. Swift found the unopened crate at the California Academy of Sciences. Inside this crate a number of previously lost and misplaced specimens were found, including the holotype of *Eostomias eximius*.

9. The original description of *Eostomias eximius* was presented in a publication by David S. Jordan entitled "The fossil fishes of the Miocene of southern California". It was published in 1925, December 31, in the journal Stanford University Press, University Series: Biological Sciences, volume 4, number 1, 51 pages. The text description appears on page 13, and is co-authored by Jordan and James Z. Gilbert. A photograph of the holotype occurs on plate III, c.

10. Under Article 75(f) I am hereby informing the Commission of the rediscovery of the type material of *Eostomias eximius*. In view of the rediscovery of the holotype, there is no need, or justification, for a neotype. The fish in question is a member of the primitive Salmoniform family Chauliodontidae. There is but one genus currently recognized within the family. The fossil genus *Eostomias* is currently considered by neontologists and paleontologists as synonymous with the Recent genus *Chauliodus*. There are relatively few Recent species of *Chauliodus*, and only one fossil species currently recognized. These fishes are inhabitants of very deep water and are peculiarly adapted to the deep-water environment. Luminescent tissue is highly developed along the flanks and venter of the fish. The jaws and dentition are highly modified for their piscivorous diet. These fishes are of no consequence as food species and would have relatively little application to applied zoology.

11. I therefore request the International Commission to suppress the neotype designation by taking the following action:

place the specific name *eximius* Jordan & Gilbert, 1925, as published in the binomen *Eostomias eximius*, as defined by the holotype, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

This application is supported by Dr. Jules M. Crane, Jr.

HENIOLA UVAROV, 1940 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1966

By Carlos S. Carbonell (*Department of Entomology, University of Montevideo*)

This application concerns the genus *Heniola* Uvarov, 1940 (nom. nov. for *Henia* Giglio-Tos, 1898), based on a misidentified specimen. This genus, as described by Giglio-Tos, is a well-known taxonomic entity, and a number of species have been assigned to it.

2. Marschall (1836, *Ann. Wien. Mus. Naturgesch.* **1** : 212) described *Gryllus frenatus* on a single female specimen from "Brazil".

3. Giglio-Tos (1898, *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino* **13** (311): 55) erected the genus *Henia*, with *Gryllus frenatus* Marschall as its type-species. He described this genus evidently without direct knowledge of Marschall's type of *Gryllus frenatus*, and using for his description specimens from several localities of Ecuador (San Jose, Cuchipamba, Valle del Zamora). On page 56, he also described the species *Henia frenata* (Marschall), basing his description on the above mentioned specimens.

4. In 1913, Rehn (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1913** : 92) described *Henia boliviana*, and in 1919 Bruner (*Ann. Carnegie Mus.* **13** : 59) described *Henia surinama*, *Henia steinbachi* and *Henia testacea*. All these species are based on Giglio-Tos' generic description and apparently belong to the genus redescribed by him as *Henia*.

5. In 1940 Uvarov (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11)**5** : 174) stated that the generic name *Henia* Giglio-Tos, 1898, was preoccupied by *Henia* Koch, 1874 (Myriapoda), and proposed the new name *Heniola* for Gilgio-Tos' genus.

6. Examination of the type of Marschall's *Gryllus frenatus*, and also of the specimens used by Giglio-Tos for his redescription of the genus *Henia*, by the present author, disclosed the following facts:

(a) *Gryllus frenatus* Marschall (type in the collections of the Naturhistorisches Museum of Wien) belongs to the well-known genus *Cornops* Scudder, 1874, and must be called *Cornops frenatus* (Marschall) n. comb.

(b) The specimens used by Giglio-Tos to describe the genus *Henia* and to redescribe *Henia frenata*, which he assumed to represent *Gryllus frenatus* Marschall, are not even congeneric with it. The species subsequently described by Rehn and by Bruner under the genus *Henia* agree with Giglio-Tos' description of it, not with Marschall's *Gryllus frenatus*.

7. Under the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the name *Heniola* Uvarov (*Henia* Giglio-Tos) should fall as a senior synonym of *Cornops* Scudder, and a new generic name should be proposed for the species described under it. This seems undesirable since *Heniola*, as described by Giglio-Tos, is a well-recognized genus with five species assigned to it.

8. In order to avoid renaming a relatively well-known taxon, the Inter-

national Commission is requested (under the provisions of Art. 70 of the International Code) to designate as type-species of *Heniola* the species used by Giglio-Tos to describe his genus *Henia*, and misidentified by him as *Gryllus frenatus* Marschall (series in the collection of the Museo ed Istituto di Zoologia Sistematica of the University of Torino). The specific name *gigliotosi* is hereby proposed for this species. The following specimens are hereby proposed as the types of *Heniola gigliotosi* n. sp. (=*Henia frenata*; Giglio-Tos 1898, not *Gryllus frenatus* Marschall 1836):

Holotype: a male from "Valle del Zamora" Ecuador.

Allotype: the only female in the series, from "San Jose", Ecuador.

Paratypes: One adult male from "Valle del Zamora", Ecuador. Four adult males from "Cuchipamba", Ecuador.

The description of *Heniola gigliotosi* n. sp. is that under the name *H*[*enia*]*frenata* (Marsch), on page 56 of *Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Univ. Torino.*, 1898, **13**(311). Description of the genus *Heniola*, that under the heading *Henia*, ibidem, p. 55.

9. For the sake of the stability of the nomenclature of the Acridoidea, the International Commission is hereby requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Heniola* Uvarov, 1940, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Heniola gigliotosi* n. sp. to be the type of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Heniola* Uvarov, 1940 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Heniola gigliotosi* n. sp., on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *gigliotosi* n. sp., as published in the binomen *Heniola gigliotosi* (type-species of *Heniola* Uvarov, 1940) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF TWO *NOMINA OBLITA* IN THE FAMILY ECHENEIDIDAE (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1967

By Ernest A. Lachner (*National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

Current revisionary and other biological studies of the remoras (Echeneidae) necessitate resolution of a conflict in nomenclature. Ichthyologists have questioned the use of the specific name *Echeneis brachyptera* Lowe, 1839, after De Beaufort (1962: 439) gave priority to the name *Echeneis sex-decim lamellata* Eydoux and Gervais, regarding its publication date as 1837. De Beaufort's action did not conform to Article 23(b) of the International code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961). Declaration 43 of the International Commission. on Zoological Nomenclature (1970, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **27** (3/4): 135) repeals Article 23b, 1961, but requires submission of this type of case to the Commission. *Remora brachyptera* (Lowe) is universally established in the literature. Under the combinations, *Echeneis brachyptera*, *Remoropsis brachypterus*, and *Remora brachyptera*, this specific name has been referred to the proper species in systematic and other biological literature in at least 46 publications involving 29 different authors. In the 50 years preceding 1960, 20 different authors used Lowe's name in at least 31 important literature references. The name *Echeneis sexdecimlamellata* Eydoux and Gervais was never used, other than sometimes in the synonymy of *R. brachyptera*, until De Beaufort resurrected it.

2. Most ichthyologists have given the date of publication of *Echeneis sexdecimlamellata* Eydoux and Gervais as 1839 and they have referred to the publication "Voyage autour du monde par les mers de l'Inde et de Chine exécuté sur la corvette de l'état 'La Favorite' pendant les années 1830, 1831 and 1832 sous le Commandement de M. LaPlace", vol. 5, part 2, Zoologie, Poissons, page 77, plate 31. The same description also appeared in "Magasin de Zoologie", Septième Année, 1837, (Paris) 4th Class, Poissons, p. 1, Pl. 16 in text, but number 31 or 16 on plate. A foreword to the "Journal" for the year 1837, page II, by Guérin-Méneville, dated 1st September, 1838 (Paris) discusses the delay of the journal for the year 1837, and new reorganization for the society. Actual publication must have occurred after September 1, 1838.

3. The synonymy of *Remora brachyptera* (Lowe) includes three names referable to the same species, all described in 1839 (one perhaps in 1838), the two names above and *Echeneis quatuordecimlaminatus* Storer, 1839. I can find no reference to any other author applying the specific name *quatuordecimlaminatus* Storer to a species of Echeneididae. It is listed, by some authors, in the synonymy of *R. brachyptera*. Why Lowe's name became so universally adopted remains a question. Perhaps his publication received immediate and wide distribution.

REMORA BRACHYPTERA (Lowe)

Echeneis brachyptera Lowe, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 7 : 89, 1839 (Madeira,

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4. Therefore, the International Commission is requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *sexdecimlamellata* Eydoux & Gervais, 1838–1839, as published in the binomen *Echeneis sex-decim-lamellata*;

(b) *quatuordecimlaminatus* Storer, 1839, as published in the binomen *Echeneis quatuordecimlaminatus*;

(2) to place the specific name *brachyptera* Lowe, 1839, as published in the binomen *Echeneis brachyptera*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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REQUEST FOR RULING ON THE STATUS OF PUPAL AND LARVAL SKINS OR PUPAE AND LARVAE IN THE THIENEMANN COLLECTION, ASSOCIATED WITH ADULTS WHICH HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AND NAMED BY KIEFFER (INSECTA, DIPTERA, CHIRONOMIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 1968

By M. Hirvenoja (*Dept. of Zoology, University of Helsinki, Finland*) and E.-J. Fittkau (*Max-Planck-Institut für Limnologie, Plön, Germany*)

It was the practice of the late Professor August Thienemann, at the beginning of the century, to rear chironomid midges from larvae and pupae. The adults he sent to Professor J. J. Kieffer for identification. In his numerous publications Kieffer usually described and named the species, when new. Kieffer's adult material has in many cases been lost, and in any case it is often not possible to identify the species from the descriptions.

2. The Thienemann collection in Plön, Germany, contains several pupal skins or pupae and associated larvae or larval skins of the species sent to Kieffer and these were described by Thienemann in his papers on the metamorphosis of the midges.

3. Kieffer's descriptions of the adults are inadequate, but from Thienemann's descriptions of the larval and pupal instars and the specimens in his collection we can identify a number of Kieffer's species (Brundin 1956: 13; Wülker 1956: 4; Fittkau 1962: 6; Fittkau & Lehmann 1970: 392). If this were not the case we should have very many nomina dubia among European Chironomidae.

4. There have been occasional errors (cf. Fittkau & Lehmann 1970: 392), where the development stages in the Thienemann collection do not belong to the adult described under the same name.

5. The development stages may have greater value from the nomenclatural point of view than the adults, many of which have been lost and cannot be identified from Kieffer's descriptions especially where the specimen is a female.

6. Fittkau & Lehmann (1970) have designated as a neotype the pupal skins of *Microcricotopus parvulus* (Kieff.) and *M. rectinervis* (Kieff.) from the Thienemann collection. According to Thienemann (1912 : 76) only one male specimen of the latter species has been reared. Thus the neotype in question logically is a part of the holotype described by Kieffer.

7. Since the pupae, larvae and especially the pupal and larval skins in Thienemann's collection are actually earlier stages of the adults Kieffer described, could they not be regarded as part of the type series, that is syntypes from which a lectotype could be designated?

8. It is not possible to apply Article 24b in this case, as that deals with the priority of names given to different parts of the same species.

9. The Commission is therefore requested to give a ruling that in the Kieffer-Thienemann problem in the Chironomidae:

The pupal and larval skins or pupae and larvae in the Thienemann collection

are to be regarded as part of the syntype material in cases where the revisor recognizes the association and may consequently be designated as lectotypes in spite of the fact that Kieffer never saw these pupal and larval skins or these pupae and larvae.

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REQUEST THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION RULE TO SUSPEND FOWLER'S LECTOTYPE DESIGNATIONS OF NORTH AMERICAN FRESHWATER FISHES. Z.N.(S.) 1970

By Carter R. Gilbert (*The Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.*)

Among the numerous publications by Henry W. Fowler during the early part of this century were three (1909, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* [1908] **60** : 517–553; 1910, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*, **62** : 273–293, pls. 15–21; 1918, *Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan*, **60** : 1–51, pls 1–13) dealing in part with type material of eastern North American freshwater fishes housed at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In these papers Fowler made what may be interpreted as lectotype designations for many of the species described by Edward D. Cope 40 to 50 years earlier, a fact that has generally been overlooked in the past (Gilbert, 1964, *Bull. Florida St. Mus., Biol. Sci.*, **8** [2] : 95–194). This was done by indicating "cotype (type)" for the specimen in question, together with catalogue numbers for this and the remaining specimens in the series, type locality, and an indication of specimen size (expressed in total length); in the 1910 paper this was accompanied by illustrations of types for most (but not all) of Cope's species now referred to the cyprinid genus *Notropis*, and in the 1918 paper appeared illustrations of types belonging to several different families. It is important to note that only Cope's species were so treated, the ANSP type material of other species being listed as "cotypes", except in the few cases where a holotype had been specifically designated in the original description. Inasmuch as Fowler differentiated between "types" and "cotypes", it would seem that lectotype designations were intended for most of Cope's species. Even if this were not his intention the requirements for such designations are met, and the lectotype specimens are those on which the illustrations in the 1910 and 1918 papers are based, according to Article 74(b) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (also see Blackwelder, 1967, *Taxonomy; a text and reference book*, p. 594).

2. It is not always possible to determine which cotype (=syntype) Fowler was selecting and/or illustrating, inasmuch as he never segregated the specimen in question from others in the type jar. However, since Fowler usually picked the largest individual in a series for illustration, assuming a comparable state of preservation (J. E. Böhlke, *pers. comm.*), and always included an inch scale line with each drawing, one can determine with reasonable accuracy the length of each specimen depicted in his 1910 paper. (I have not attempted to do this for those species appearing in his 1918 paper.) Of the 27 species of *Notropis* for which lectotypes were designated, for only 14 is it possible to determine with certainty which specimen was illustrated. Of these, three (*Hybopsis fretensis*, *Cliola montiregis*, and *Photogenis ariommus*) are based on uniques, and for the other 11 (*Moniana jugalis*, *Hybopsis phaenna*, *Hybopsis chiliticus*, *Hybopsis rubricroceus*, *Hybopsis chlorocephalus*, *Photogenis leuciodus*, *Hypsilepis cornutus cyaneus*, *Hypsilepis cornutus cerasinus*, *Hypsilepis ardens*, *Alburnellus micro-*

pteryx, and *Alburnops plumbeolus*) one specimen is substantially larger than the others, is close to the calculated length of the illustrated type, and/or has some other outstanding identifying characteristic.

3. As a result of the present study it has been found that two of Fowler's lectotypes represent species different from those now recognized. *Alburnops plumbeolus* is presently regarded as a synonym of *Notropis chrysocephalus*, and a lectotype was designated by me (Gilbert, 1964, *op. cit.*: 160) since two species (*N. chrysocephalus* and *N. heterodon*) were present among the seven syntypes. The specimen illustrated by Fowler (1910, *op. cit.*: fig. 30), however, is *N. heterodon*, the only representative of this species in the syntypic series. More critical is the situation involving the types of *Hypsilepis cornutus cerasinus*, since the names of two valid species of *Notropis* are affected. The original syntypic series consisted of 34 *N. albeolus* and only nine *N. cerasinus*, although it is clear from the original description (Cope, 1868, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* [1867], **19** : 159) that the latter species was the one for which the description was intended; for this reason, I (Gilbert, 1964, *op. cit.*: 137) designated one of the nine specimens of *N. cerasinus* as lectotype. Fowler's (1910, *op. cit.*: fig. 31) illustration of "*H.c. cerasinus*" is based on a specimen calculated to be 99 mm standard length, which is substantially greater than the largest recorded individual of *N. cerasinus* (87·5 mm SL), but within the range of *N. albeolus*. One of the *N. albeolus* syntypes of *H.c. cerasinus* is 97·5 mm SL, and this is obviously the specimen on which Fowler's drawing was based. Thus, if Fowler's lectotypes are recognized it would result in (1) the species name *cerasinus* Cope, 1868, being substituted for *albeolus* Jordan, 1889, and (2) a new name being erected for the species presently called *N. cerasinus*. Obviously such changes are undesirable and not in the best interests of ichthyology.

4. In addition to the unfortunate and undesirable changes in species names that would result from acceptance of Fowler's lectotype designations, the following points should be considered:

(1) It is not completely certain that Fowler actually intended to designate lectotypes in the above papers since:
   (a) he never segregated nor otherwise identified the specimens so designated and/or illustrated;
   (b) he did not designate lectotypes for all of Cope's species for which syntypes existed and which were treated in the above papers;
   (c) he was not consistent in his usage of terms in his 1910 and 1918 papers, sometimes calling the same specimen "type" in the text and "cotype" in the illustration, or vice versa;
   (d) the practice of designating lectotypes was not common at the time Fowler's papers were written.

(2) One cannot identify with certainty 13 of the 27 types illustrated in his 1910 paper (see 1a above).

(3) In one instance (i.e., *Squalius photogenis*) the illustration appearing in his 1910 paper could not possibly have been based on either of the two specimens now present in the type jar (see Gilbert, 1971, *Copeia* [3]: in press), thus raising the possibility that other illustrations may not have been based on type material.

5. For the above reasons the Commission is therefore requested to use its plenary powers to suppress Fowler's lectotype designations appearing in his 1909, 1910, and 1918 papers cited above.

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CORRIGENDA

page 30. Para (2)(b), line 1: substitute "Buckman" for "Buckmann"

page 77. Line 2: substitute "*HYOCEPHALUS*" for "*HYCOEPHALUS*"

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